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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 29.78

August 15, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 15 76

August 15, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 87 84

7431 日七十月七

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

二拜禮 號五十月八英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$15 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSES TO EXTEND LIFE OF PARLIAMENT TILL MAY.
BRITISH PRISONERS ARE SENT TO WORK IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY.
ITALIAN STEAMER NEREUS AND SOME SAILING SHIPS HAVE BEEN SUNK.
THE FRENCH CARRIED PORTIONS OF TRENCHES SOUTH-WEST OF ESTREES.
MINOR GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE MEUSE WERE EASILY REPULSED.
ENEMY GAINED TEMPORARY FOOTING IN TRENCHES WEST OF POZIERES.
THE BRITISH CARRIED OUT A SUCCESSFUL RAID SOUTH OF YPRES.
ITALIANS HAVE PIERCED ANOTHER STRONG LINE IN THE CARSO REGION.
EIGHT HUNDRED MORE PRISONERS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY THE ITALIANS.
THE AUSTRIANS SHELLED THE TOWN OF ANTE AND THE ISONZO BRIDGES.
GENERAL SIR DOUGLAS HAIG REPORTS MUCH SUCCESSFUL AERIAL WORK.
SINCE GENL. BRUSILOFF BEGAN OFFENSIVE PRISONERS TOTAL 500,000.
GENERAL VON BOTHMER IS FIGHTING A SERIES OF REARGUARD ACTIONS.
IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN IF VON BOTHMER'S RETREAT IS TOO LATE.
IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE ENEMY CANNOT HOLD THE ZLOTA-LIPA LINE.

THE ITALIAN ADVANCE.

Another Strong Line Pierced.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 14, 3.25 p.m.
An Italian communique says:—We pierced another strong line of enemy entrenchments east of Hill 212, in the Carso region, and took eight-hundred prisoners.
There were artillery duels at Gorizia, and the enemy shelled the town of Ante and also the Isonzo bridges.

THE LIFE OF PARLIAMENT.

August 14, 5.10 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said the Government proposed to extend the life of Parliament till the end of May.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

The New Heaven.

Among other ideas which can at this moment claim to be universal is the doctrine, or set of doctrines, embodied in the so-called "Women's Movement." This is something much wider and more significant than the organized efforts now being made in many countries to secure for women a certain definite political status. It involves a new self-consciousness on the part of women, a deliberate encouragement of those obstinate questionings which have never been wholly silent in their hearts, a reconsideration of their functions, duties, and rights, and a resolution to claim freedom to carry into action whatever may seem to be to the purpose.

In earlier days such a movement might have been confined to the limits of the country where it first became active, or at least to Europe and North America. But now that the world has contracted into "one neighbourhood," there is no nation left untouched by its spirit. From Japan, China and Mahomedan countries came accounts of unprecedented feats performed by women in the recent times of upheaval, of violent and sudden cleavage with tradition, of their claim to share even in the military activities of their nations, and what is perhaps more deeply and permanently significant, of their thronging into schools and universities and submitting to long and laborious training for unfamiliar work. It is, of course, only the few that can muster courage and energy enough for such enterprises, but though the older women may condemn and disown them, these pioneers, crude and headlong as their actions may be, receive the enthusiastic admiration of the younger women and dominate their imaginations.

India, which is peculiar in all things, has its own way of responding to these new and restless impulses. There is no tumult or violent action, and little

violence even in words. The immense majority of Indian women are totally uneducated—the rate of literacy among them is about 1 per cent.—and it is not in their natures to consider questions of general interest. Their outlook is either intensely personal or remotely abstract, and the Pax Britannica keeps far from them any sense of national danger. The hardships—and they are many and oppressive—of daily life they accept with unresentful submission, though not without deep suffering. To recognize that a state of things is deplorable is in India by no means the same thing as to try to alter it.

Yet as education makes its way into the lives of Indian girls there springs up at once a desire to understand the cause and cure of the miseries of women. The inevitable undermining of Hindu belief removes the traditional explanation that they are now suffering for the sins of a previous incarnation. Nothing further from the intention of their teachers than to foster discontent; but just as education arouses in men questionings as to political liberty, so it arouses in women a desire for social freedom; and though the burdens of tradition and custom lie perhaps more heavily on Indian women than on any other human beings, yet individuals among the students are slowly rising to their feet and looking round on an undiscovered country.

These young student women are of the utmost importance. They are watched with wistful admiration by the thousands of illiterate and ignorant women who, in some strange way, are troubled with a vague restlessness and a dim sense of hope for some change to be wrought in them. They are themselves only half conscious of their immense influence and of the problems which lie before them. They represent a power which, if misdirected, may bring disaster, but which may prove to be the regeneration of India. If left without help and guidance they may turn to a selfish disregard of the duties entailed by privilege or take refuge in a cynical despair. So far, the people who have done most to welcome and foster the

new spirit of independence, and to give it sweetness and dignity, are the Christian women missionaries. Though they are far from "feminists," their influence and example inevitably tend to create a new ideal of self-respect and moral strength for the girls of their schools. They possess as no others possess the confidence and affection of these young women, and, having a standard of comparison, they are better judges of their powers and weakness than any of their own nation can be. The unconscious assumption of every woman missionary that the value of freedom lies in the power to do service is what has made the first beginning of the Women's Movement in India take the direction of philanthropic effort rather than political agitation.

But the "new woman" of India is only a small part of the whole missionary problem, and the ordinary woman missionary is occupied with many other duties. It is, therefore, necessary that some should be set apart especially for the very important and significant work of shepherding the women students, making friends with them to develop powers of leadership, and inculcating the Christian ideal of service. This work has been undertaken by the Young Women's Christian Association, whose "student secretaries" are in touch with all the elder school-girls and all the women students of India. The association is admirably organized, and long experience in other countries has trained its officers for the peculiarly delicate and difficult task of inspiring a new motive in the sensitive but weak-willed spirit of India. The student secretaries are university women from Great Britain and America, not so far removed from their own undergraduate life that they have forgotten its delights and its dangers, well versed in the feminine problems of their own countries, but scholarly enough to be willing to learn from those whom they are to teach, energetic and sympathetic, but standing on a steady basis of Christian principle. Their work is admirable, and future generations will look back to it as to one of the great formative influences in the history of Indian progress.—Times.

TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

Enemy Cannot Hold Zlota-Lipa Line.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 14, 8.00 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states:—Owing to General Lechitzky turning the Helica bridgehead southward of the Dnieper it is not believed that the enemy can hold the Zlota-Lipa line, notwithstanding that for ten months he has been making its defence. The opinion is expressed that the only stand he can make will be on the river Glin, at Lipa, which is the last serious obstacle to the south-west of Lemberg. But General Scherbatoff is closely pressing on General von Bothmer's centre and may be expected increasingly to disorganize his retreat.

Russia's Latest Stroke.

August 14, 12.20 p.m.
Russia's latest stroke brings the total of prisoners taken, since General Brusiloff opened his offensive in June, to half a million. The Bavarian General von Bothmer's Austro-German army was the only enemy force that stood its ground in June. But the flanking movements of General Sakharoff in the north and those of General Lechitzky in the south, prepared the way for a frontal blow which General Scherbatoff delivered most effectively on the 12th inst., causing the stubborn Bavarian finally to retire.
He is now ten miles to the west of the abandoned positions, fighting a series of rearguard actions to his next line of defence, which is on the river Bug. It remains to be seen whether he has postponed his retreat too late, as the Russian turning movement is progressing at the confluence of the rivers Zlota, Lipa and Dnieper.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

August 14, 4.50 p.m.
The Italian steamer Nereus and a number of French and Italian sailing ships have been sunk.

THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Her Arrival at Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 10.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland ended her voyage across the Atlantic at 6.40 o'clock this morning when she was docked at the pier of the Eastern Forwarding Company on the outskirts of Baltimore (says the New York Evening Post).

The submarine left Quarantine at 5.30 a.m., after the health officers had boarded the craft and given permission to proceed.

A definite announcement that the submarine is the first of a fleet of such craft built to ply regularly in transatlantic trade was made by Capt. Paul Konig, master of the submarine.

"This is not the only one that is coming," said the captain. "Just wait. There will be more here soon, and we are going back for another cargo. We are going to have a regular line."

Persons who talked with Captain Konig are authority for the statement that the only arms of any description aboard the Deutschland are four automatic pistols belonging to the officers and a sportsman's rifle used for firing rockets.

Shortly before noon Captain Konig appeared at the downtown offices of A. Schumacher & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd, carrying an armful of papers. Upon delivering the ship's papers, Capt. Konig made a statement in which he declared his voyage across the Atlantic had broken England's rule of the seas.

At the same time the captain disposed finally of the report that he carried a message from Emperor William to President Wilson, saying there was no foundation for the story.

The statement, typewritten on the stationery of "The Deutsche Ozean-Rhederei G.M.B.H., Berlin," announced that the Deutschland was the first of several submarines built for the transatlantic trade, and that she would be followed by the Bremen.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

French Carry Portions of Trenches.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 14, 3.50 p.m.
A Paris communique says:—There has been a lively cannonade at Maurepas. We carried portions of trenches south-west of Estrees.
Minor German attacks on the Meuse were easily repulsed.

Enemy's Temporary Footing.

August 14, 4.00 p.m.
In a communique, General Sir Douglas Haig says:—West of Postares the enemy gained a temporary footing in a portion of the trenches captured yesterday.

We carried out a successful raid south of Ypres. There has been the usual hostile shelling, particularly at Mametz and Perennes, also in Arras and to the north of the Valenciennes-Wytschate road.

Much successful aerial work was done yesterday in co-operation with the artillery and infantry. There also bombing raids, including three separate attacks on a hostile aerodrome. One machine is missing.

BRITISH PRISONERS FORCED TO WORK.

August 14, 4.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that many British prisoners had been sent to work in Russian territory occupied by the Germans, who had not permitted the United States Ambassador to visit them.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

Description of Craft's Interior.

As described by Mr. John C. Travers, Assistant Health Officer, who was taken through the boat by Captain Konig, the Deutschland's interior appears to be mainly a mass of machinery. She has but one deck below, and a seventeen-foot depth of hold for her cargo. Dr. Travers descended through the forward hatch, where he found the crew's quarters, bunks on either side of a narrow passageway leading to compartments occupied by the captain and his two officers. The captain's room is hardly six feet square, and barely high enough for a man to stand. It is furnished with a small oak desk. Directly beneath the officers' quarters is the dynamo which stores electrical energy to drive the vessel when submerged.

Dr. Travers was afterwards taken into the officers' messroom, hardly larger than the staterooms, with a galley built with all the economy of space of a Pullman dining-car kitchen. At the mess room, about one-third the ship's length from her stern, is the submerging machinery and two periscopes.

"I never saw such a mass of machinery," said Dr. Travers. "It was an amazing sight, and I doubt if it would mean much except to the engineer who designed it. There seemed to be 5,000 different pieces, an inextricable tangle of burnished copper and glistering steel."

Aft of the submerging machinery were the submarine's two powerful Diesel oil engines, which propel her on the surface.

Both the crew's and officers' quarters were supplied with phonographs and stocks of well-used disks.

Capt. Konig told the doctor that while on the surface the noise of the machinery was almost deafening, when submerged, said the skipper, "she moves along silently, and then we enjoy ourselves."

Dr. Travers was permitted to look through one of the periscopes and he said that he could see the surrounding scenery, greatly magnified, with amazing clearness.

"The device was adjustable," he said, "for both long and short distance observation. It did not seem to me as if I looked down at

that I was in the submarine at all. I felt as if I were in an aeroplane on a wonderfully clear day."

Dr. Travers emerged through the conning tower, holding in his hands two leaves of German war bread presented by the captain as a souvenir. Canned meats and fruits were the crew's staple food, and with the exception of their loss of weight, due to the oily atmosphere, in the opinion of the health officers, the crew to a man was physically fit.

"I never saw better set up men than these," said the doctor. Both health officers congratulated the submarine's commander on his feat, and remarked that it had been many long months since a ship flying the German merchant flag had arrived in Baltimore.

No Opposition to Entry.

The Deutschland was entered at the Custom House to day without opposition.

Confident that no serious attempt would be made to question the merchantman status of the submarine, the German Consul here telegraphed to Count Bernstorff at New York to-day that it would be unnecessary for any representative of the Embassy to hurry here to look after the interests of the underwater liner. It is expected, however, that an Embassy attaché will arrive to-night or to-morrow, and that Count Bernstorff himself may come within a day or two to greet Capt. Konig and his crew and congratulate them upon their voyage.

There is said to be on board a large sack of diplomatic packets, bearing the seal of the Imperial German Government. The sack will be forwarded to the Embassy at Washington immediately.

The bill of health from the American Consul at Bremen shows that the cargo consists only of dyestuffs, estimates of the amount range from 750 to 1,000 tons, for which several New York Chemical Companies already have agreed to pay large sums.

Planter Murdered.

Ipoh, Aug. 5.—Mr. Kennedy, planter of Tapah Estate was murdered last night. A servant has been arrested in connection with the crime.—Singapore Free Press.

"HOW I CAUGHT THE BRUSSELS."

German Lieutenant's Own Story.

Amsterdam, July 6.—The war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger relates that while visiting Zebrugge he had a conversation with the naval lieutenant who brought in the Harwich liner Brussels.

Questioned about the capture of the steamer, the lieutenant said:—

"We had been on patrol duty on June 23. The following day, at 2.20 in the morning, we saw a black vessel before us which showed side lamps only, with the apparent object of giving the appearance of being a sailing vessel. Later we asked, 'Are you the Brussels?' and soon the warning came, 'We shall board you.' The Brussels obeyed the summons. I and two men went on board. One of the men at once made the wireless apparatus unworkable, whereupon, after taking off my cap and disclosing my identity, I declared the vessel to be a German prize."

As many Belgians were on board, the lieutenant ordered all the men to board the German destroyer, with the exception of the engine crew. The German prize crew consisted of three non-commissioned officers, five sailors, and six stokers. According to the lieutenant, the captain of the Brussels was determined to delay the vessel as much as possible, because soon the report reached the lieutenant that no stokers could be found. It was soon established that most of them had left the Brussels and had gone aboard the German destroyer.

"Time flew," said the lieutenant. "The danger was increasing that British vessels would arrive."

Then the German lieutenant pointed a revolver at the captain, Charles Fryatt. "Obtain the men," he ordered. Three stokers then came forward, and the captain remarked that he had also had twenty-four Russians. These were all sent to the engine room. In spite of all the efforts of the German engineer the vessel did not move, until finally the lieutenant said to him through the speaking-tube, "Do what you can. If the British come in sight we shall blow up the vessel."

Slowly the vessel moved. Four boilers with twelve fires were working. At last the Brussels ran at fifteen knots an hour. Captain Fryatt appeared on the bridge and asked what course the vessel was steaming. He suggested a course towards the North. Many incidents occurred during the voyage.

The electric light failed, but that was repaired. Smoke appeared on the horizon and the course was altered. Then the machines ran full of water, but this also stopped. On reaching the Schouwen Bank the German flag was hoisted at the masthead. The Captain was placed under arrest.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

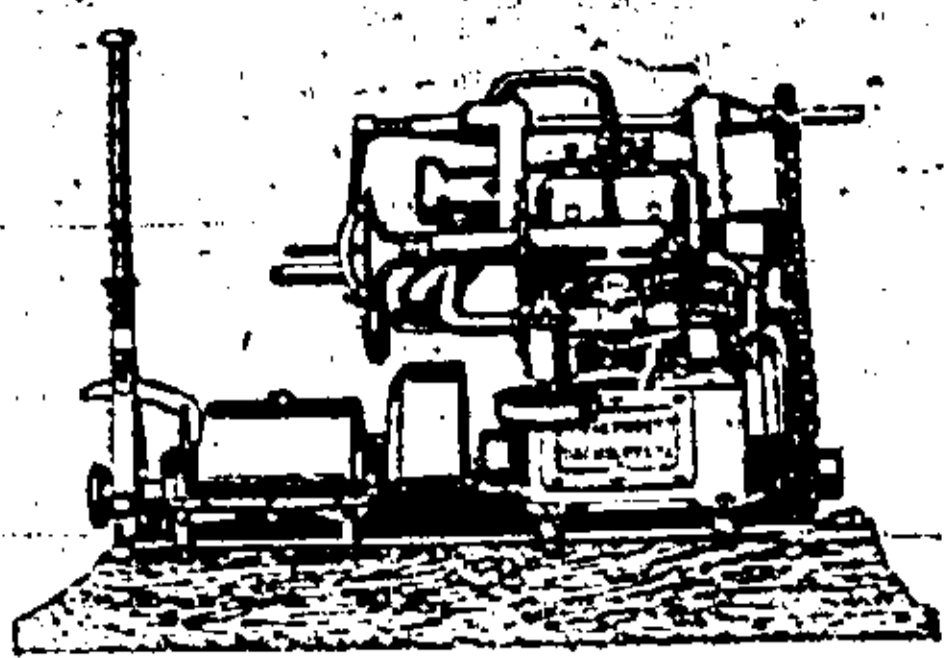
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palace Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, August 21.
Crown Land Sale.—P. W. D. Officer, 10 a.m.

NOTICES.



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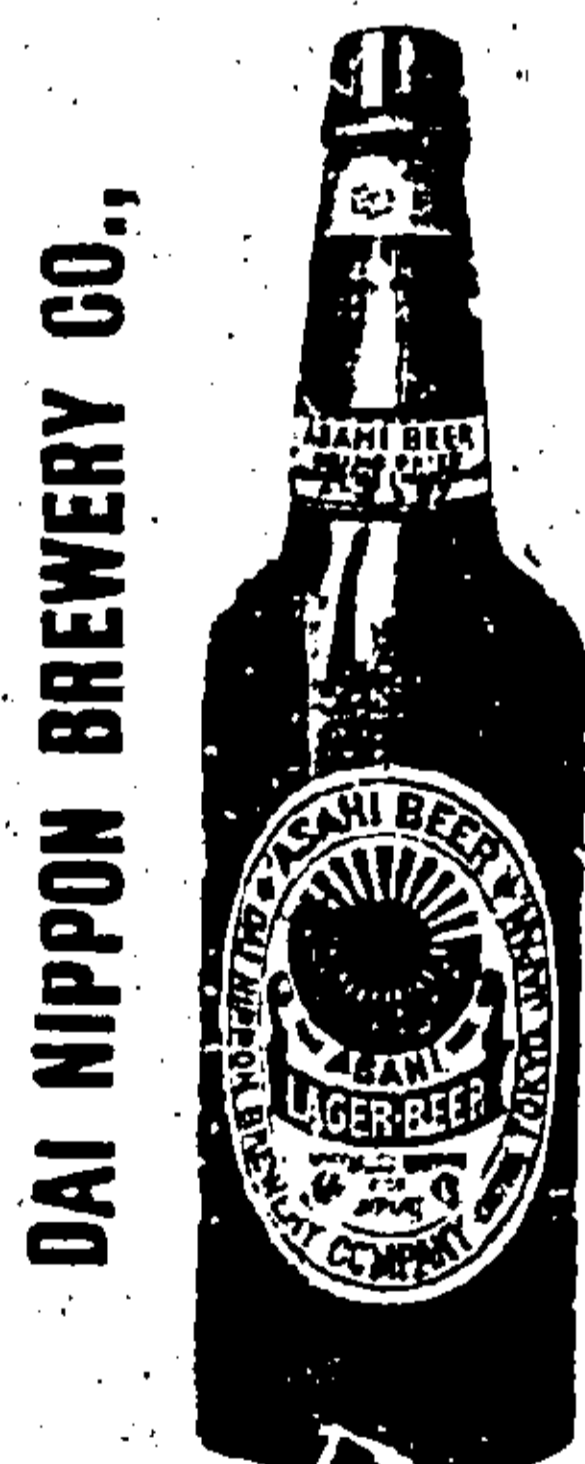
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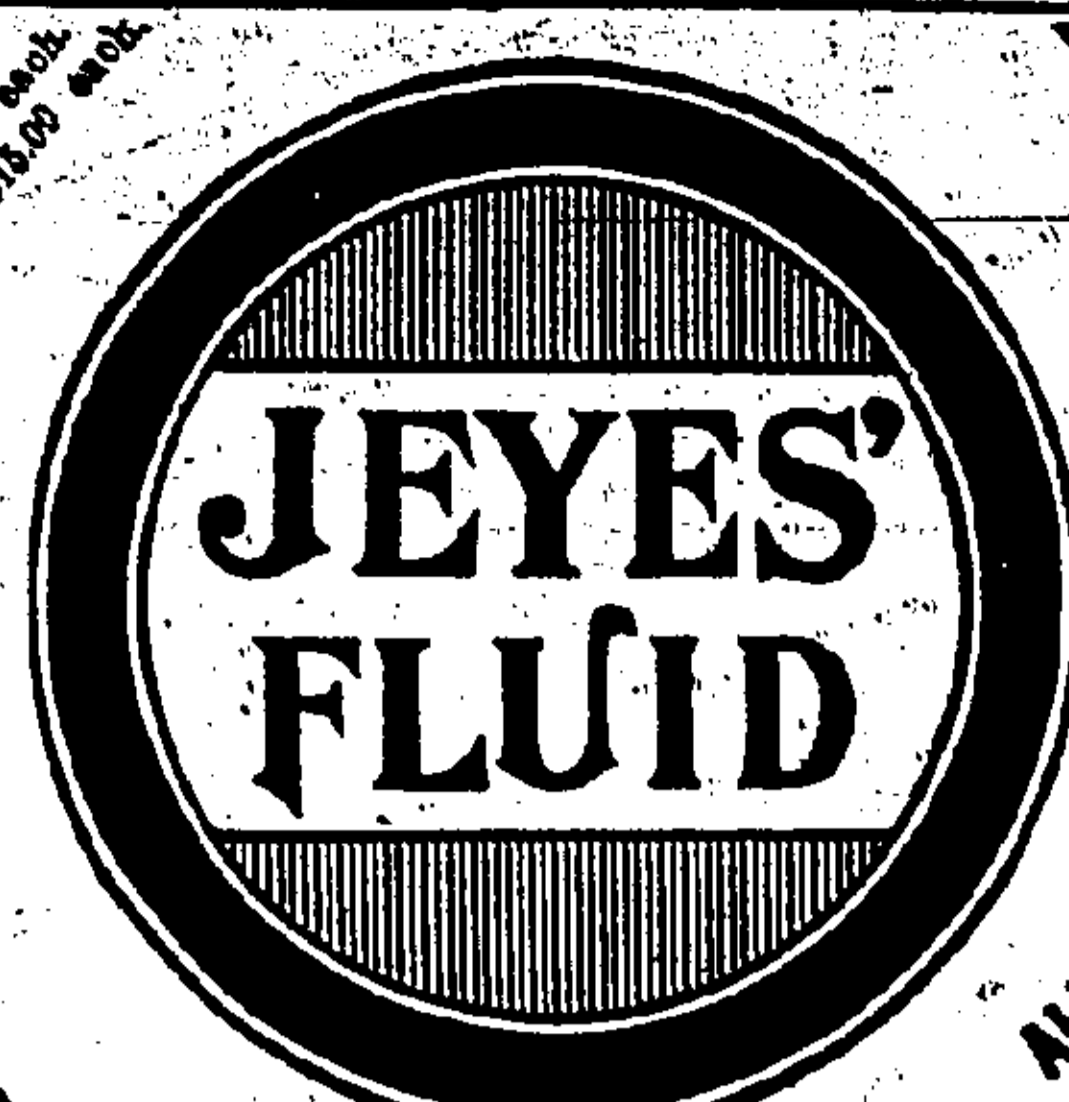
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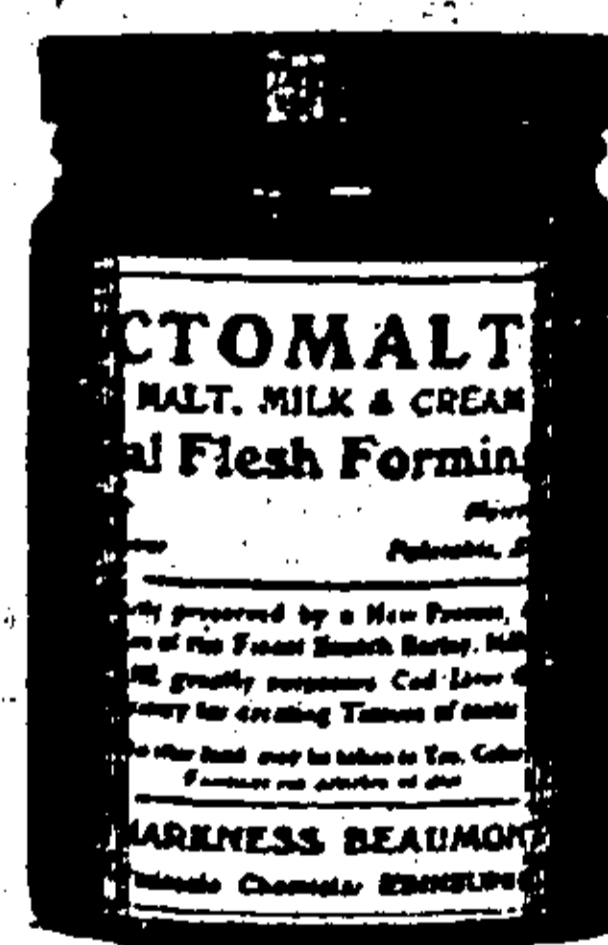
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GENERAL NEWS.

British Engineer's Work on the Liao.

Mr. Hughes, the British engineer in the service of the Chinese Government, and Mr. Pabst, a Chinese engineer, are at present engaged in the requisite surveys for the improvement of the Liao River as received upon by the Liao Conservancy Board, with the approval of the central authorities.

"Some" Organisation.

A Dutchman, formerly living in Germany, arrived here, speaking of the general situation, says:—"Their organisation is wonderful; they are organising themselves to death, and for the moment we have the most brilliantly organised famine that ever was."

Germans and Coffee Grounds. Experiments on a large scale have been made in Germany with a view to finding out what coffee grounds can be used for. It appears that this refuse when dried and ground very fine can be employed as fodder for cattle. The attempt is now being made to obtain an extract which may serve for human nutrition.

The Surplus Salt Revenue.

A native paper states that the Ministry of Finance has asked the Five Power group Bankers to hand over the surplus salt revenue of \$2,000,000 for June last to meet the Government expenses and that the Legations concerned have agreed to do so. It is reported that salt revenue surplus will be handed over to the Government every month hereafter.

Foreign Commissioner for Tao-nan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has memorialized the President recommending the appointment of a Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Tao-nan in Eastern Mongolia. Tao-nan has been opened by our Government as a trading port and in consequence of the new Sino-Japanese treaty concluded in May last, the number of Japanese residents in Eastern Mongolia is increasing every month:—Peking Daily News.

Australians and the Army. It has been decided not to accede to the request that Australians in England should be permitted to join the Australian Force without returning to Australia. Commonwealth Ministers felt that if Australians lived in England for long periods they ceased to be citizens of the Commonwealth, and consequently should assume their obligations as residents of the United Kingdom.

Seized by the Military Authorities.

The Express, published at Sault Ste. Marie (Ontario) by Mr. O. N. Smith, formerly a Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature, has been seized by the military authorities under the direction of the Chief Censor. When the paper was refused transmission by the Post Office Mr. Smith ran off another issue and distributed it himself. It is said that he has crossed to the United States.

Chinese Bank Regulations. In order to regulate the native banks in all the provinces and to maintain the money markets, the Law-Compiling Bureau has in compliance with the instructions of the Government drawn up a set of regulations governing the native banks, and they will be promulgated as soon as they are passed by the Cabinet. The Capital of a bank should at least be between \$50,000 and \$100,000, and all existing banks should register themselves in the Ministry.

Perak and the War Anniversary.

Ipo, August 4.—The war celebrations were held in Ipo Club and on the Padang. The Sultan of Perak and the Resident were present. Volunteers and Civil Guard paraded. Mr. Payne Gallway moved the resolution which was seconded by representatives of France, Japan, Malaya, Chinese and Asiatic subjects of the King Emperor. A drummed service was conducted by the Reverend W. E. Horley and the Rev. E. N. Greenhow.

For a good solid meal a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best
ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Public Sale of American Flour in Holland.
 Rotterdam, July 1.—A series of public sales of American flour, in which about 100,000 barrels will be disposed of, was begun yesterday by a committee of grain dealers acting for the Dutch government. The minimum price for sound patent flour was 20 florins per hundred kilograms. The highest grade brought 22½ florins.

A Siamese Decoration.
 The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Walter James Franklin Williamson, Financial Adviser to the Siamese Government, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority to wear the insignia of the First Class of the Order of the White Elephant, which decoration has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King of Siam in recognition of valuable services rendered by him.

Searched.
 Niagara Falls, August 7.—Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, republican candidate for the U.S. presidency, was stopped to-day while crossing the suspension bridge which leads into Canadian territory, and was searched by a Canadian sentry for concealed explosives. Mr. Hughes, who speaks here to-day, was strolling across the suspension bridge which connects this city with Ontario, Canada, when he was stopped by the sentry at the middle of the span and told that he would have to submit to search if he desired to proceed. The presidential candidate apparently regarded the matter as a rare joke, and smilingly underwent the required search before proceeding. The Canadian authorities have sentries posted at intervals along the boundary for the purpose of preventing German sympathisers from the United States finding their way into the Dominion with explosives.

Overseas Chinese Association.
 Mr. Feng Tse-ya, former Chief of the Bureau for the Investigation of Merits, has proposed to the Government the organization of a society, under the name of "Overseas Chinese Association," with its headquarters at Shanghai and branches at Peking, Canton, Swatow, Fuchow, Changsha, Nanking, Chongking, Chefoo and other big ports. The purpose of the establishment of this Association is to introduce into China the capital of Chinese emigrants in foreign countries for the development of mining and other industries in consequence of the revival of Republicanism in this country. Mr. Feng's scheme is said to be heartily supported by Chinese emigrants in America, Cuba, Dutch Indies and other countries who will invest capital to work out the vast natural resources of China for preventing their falling into Japanese hands. Mr. Feng will come up to Peking in company with Mr. Tang Shao-yi shortly.—Peking Daily News.

From the Front.
 2nd Lieut. T. W. Patton, 7th Royal Irish Fusiliers, who was in the F.M.S. Government Service and is well known in Malaya, in a letter to his brother at Klang, says: "This is being written in a crowded little dug-out where we have the company officers' mess and sleep on the floor. Only a scratch on my jaw so far from anything which exploded—a Hun missile I mean—between one of my sergeants and me, in a trench and sent him to hospital with a damaged arm and shell shock. The only drawback to complete pleasure is that one gets so very little sleep. The cradling of the food is a detail—3½ hours night is the maximum. Have met a lot of F. M. S. men in various places. Ireland, of Trolak, spoke to me at Balaogh; he is in the Black Watch. My special joy is giving quantities of rifle grenades—they cover up to 400, or more, yards—and the Boche trench is less than 250 yards away. If you get a hit, you have such good value for your money."
 —Singapore Free Press.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.



NEW MODELS OF THE FAMOUS WEBER & ALLISON PIANOS.
 BRITISH-MADE THROUGHOUT.
 EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:—
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N. LAZARUS, OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
 THE ONLY EUROPEAN OPTICIAN IN THE COLONY.
 DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS
 NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

By a Son of the Soil.

To one who has followed the development of the United British Industries Association as closely as one is able to follow it from published statements, the leading article in *The Globe* of June 23, under the heading "Capital and Labour" was particularly interesting. There can be no doubt in the mind of any student of what may be termed Commercial and Industrial Politics, that if the coming Trade War is to be successfully waged there must be a unity of purpose on the part of both employers and employees. Let no one be deluded into thinking that when the German is beaten on the battlefields of Flanders, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, and the Balkans, and peace is declared, he will be a foe to be despised in the commercial struggle. Far from it. He will be as vigorous as he has been in the past, and we know that he is already preparing for the recapture of the trade he has lost and the new trade which will develop. That is not all. America, whose coffers have not been depleted by the war, but on the other hand, have been substantially enriched because of it, will also be a formidable competitor. During the past two years she has been preparing for the bloodless struggle, and will enter it armed to the teeth.

Our opponents principle will be "What we have we hold, what you have we intend to get, and what comes after we hope to make our own." That is the proposition which the British Empire will have to face, and that is the proposition producers, i.e., employers and employees, should at the present time be preparing. As useless as the battle-field with a plethora of guns and no ammunition as with tons of ammunition and no guns, and unless preparations are made now, a definite programme laid down and acted upon, we shall find, when the game of battle for the trade war is thrown down, that our opponents are better equipped than ourselves.

Locking the stable door when the horse has been stolen does not bring the animal back, and crying over spilt milk never yet filled the empty jug.

In *The Globe* article there are three points of special interest; two matters of fact, one of opinion. The two are the statement of Councillor John Beard, of Birmingham, when referring to a recent speech of Mr. Dudley Docker that "he preferred bargaining with employers as being more likely to facilitate progress than pronouncements by Governments" and "the interests of Capital and Labour are identical."

Councillor John Beard is a Trade Union leader, and he has been associated with many disputes between masters and men, but he is evidently more far-seeing than some of his confreres, his admission is encouraging and makes one hopeful, and it is clear that he at any rate of the men's leaders realises the obvious truism of the other "fact" referred to that "the interests of Capital and Labour are identical." Of course they are, and always have been, and always must be. The terms are actually one and the same. The man's capacity for production is his labour, and therefore his capital; the master's capacity to render production possible is therefore his capital and his labour.

The question of opinion in *The Globe* article is the statement that "we do not believe that the majority of the wage-earning class . . . would have any objection to work amicably with a powerful manufacturers' organisation, if convinced that its policy was for the general interest."

That is the crux of the situation as far as the formation of the United British Industries Association is concerned: "if the wage-earning classes are convinced." The inability to convince them in the past has, together with our unbusinesslike Governmental methods, led to loss of trade and the success of our competitors in the world's markets. There has been, and is still, a senseless antagonism between some employers and employees, not always on one side but, one is fain to confess, too often fostered by some sections of the Trade Unions. There has been, and is, a feeling of suspicion that the owner of so-called capital has only one object in life—to amass wealth and to grind the face of the wretched with an iron heel. While that feeling exists there will be no unity in our industrial ranks.

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TO LET.—First-Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie's, lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st May, 1916, Offices, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building. Apply to: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TO LET.—Offices in Princes Building. Apply to: SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Liquidators—Reuter Brockelmann & Co.

TO LET.—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameen Canton, from 1st June at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to: DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton. Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession. Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Two roomed-flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

In the coming trade war our rivals will, unless we gird up our loins, find us divided, they will do their best to foster that division, and they will be able to attack us and defeat us in sections. If we close the ranks now there will be a different story to tell.

There is much for the new Association to do. There are mud-headed Government departments to be "spring cleaned," there is a revision of our Consular service (save the mark) to be effected; there are a hundred and one vital matters calling out for attention, but one thing that is absolutely necessary is that *The Globe's* expression of opinion should become an established fact, and the wage-earning classes convinced that the policy of the Association is "for the general interest."

To bring about that desideratum should be one of the first aims of the new organisation. It does not require a "ragging, tearing" propaganda, but a sound, well-reasoned exposition of what the formation of the United British Industries Association really means to the nation, really means to the nation, expressed in every commercial and agricultural centre, big or little.—*Globe*.

A Landing Regulation at Singapore.

A Straits Gazette Extraordinary prohibits the landing of any person on Singapore Island outside the limits of the Port except at certain specified authorised landing places, and if landing at any authorised place except Woodlands, he must go to the nearest police station and give full particulars of himself. The authorised places are within a quarter of a mile east and west of Siglap, Bedok, Changi and Pasir Panjang police stations; landing place at Serangoon and Kranji, and railway Jetty at Woodlands.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board. Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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OFFICE TO LET.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply—Thoresen & Co.

TO LET.—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises.) Apply:—The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

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WANTED at once one or two large houses at lower hill districts or hill districts; near Botanical Garden preferred. Apply to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

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J. M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, 10th August, 1916. Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd. Harajuku Empress Hotel, Tientsin.

Kiugyuchiu c/o Taionchan Hotel, Swatow. Dolcino, Shimoneseki. Lopingkum 35 Third Story Wingket Street, Shanghai. Huoon, Shanghai. Hongkong, 11th August, 1916. A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent.

The Penang Meeting on August 4.

Penang, Aug. 5.—There was a very large gathering on the Padang for the war anniversary meeting. The resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. J. Mitchell and spoken to by representatives of all communities in Penang. Mr. F. James and the Resident Councillor were among those present. There were also many ladies and visitors. After the resolution was unanimously passed there was a parade of volunteers, cadets and police numbering in all about six hundred commanded by Lt. Colonel Adams. The Hon'ble Mr. Bryant inspected them and the salute was given. The weather was ideal.

NOTICES.

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 Are made by scientific processes from scrupulously selected and perfectly matured Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds.
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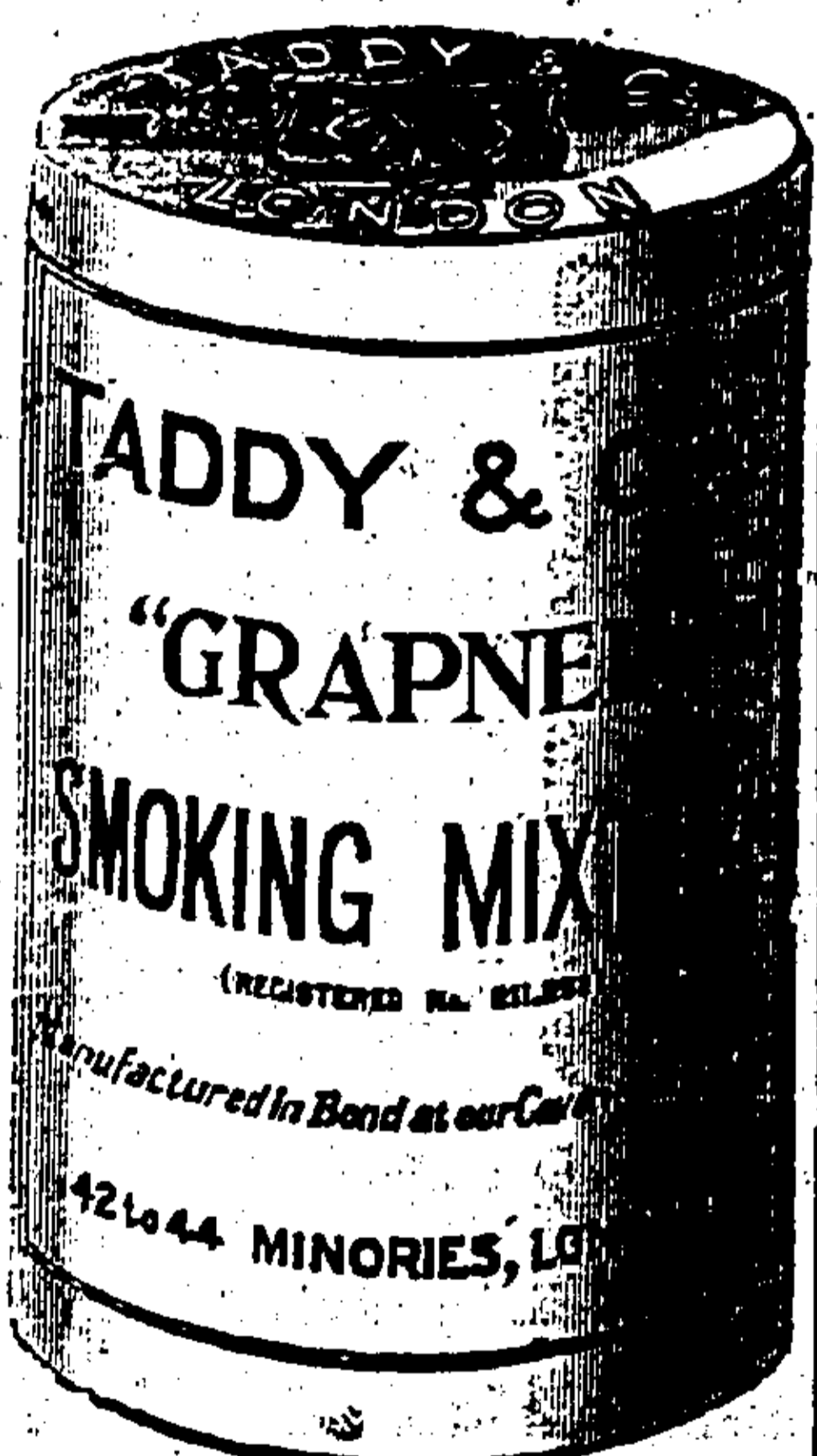
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"Never before was anything like this, nor are its results likely ever to be equalled in all cases of eruptions arising in tropical climates. It is absolutely harmless, refreshing and invigorating, improves the general health and leaves the skin soft, clean and healthy. Just the very thing one wants after a day's hard work."

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. L. HON PAI, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for 40 years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read and write Chinese characters, and is prepared to give a first certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to No. 10, Wallington Road, second floor.

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Hongkong 9th July, 1915.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

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Telephone 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

MARRIAGE.

MACKINTOSH-STONEHAM.—On the 8th June, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Acton, by the Revd. G. S. De Saumarez, M. A., Rector of Acton, Harold Vincent Mackintosh, eldest son of Councillor and Mrs. John Mackintosh, of Halifax, to Constance Emily, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar C. Stoneham, of 9, Cumberland Park, Acton, W.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1916.

SOCIAL ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR.

We Britishers are more essentially a trading people than most of us care to admit, and this may account for the fact that the majority of the attempted peeps into the future which appear in the public press relate rather to trade matters than to any other. For one speculation as to our post-war army or navy we shall probably find a couple of dozen which relate to commercial possibilities. The social side of the future is reflected in much the same manner—again ruled out by interest in the dollar. And yet this particular side is by no means unimportant or secondary, though it is conceivable that speculation in connection with it has a greater charm for us people in the East than for those at Home who have been able to watch the progress of events close at hand. It may well be, too, that we out here are by no means the best qualified to do the speculating, for we only know at second hand the various new needs and phases of life that have come into being since we left the Homeland. But there is no harm in guessing.

And yet where is the guessing going to end? The whole edifice of English life—religious, educational, political, sporting, literary etc. has had its foundations more or less shot from under it, and nothing short of reconstruction can do it any good. What one naturally wants to know is: Are we going to throw away our opportunities and make as big fools of ourselves as we have done in the past? Much of the reconstruction must necessarily be automatic; indeed it has begun already; but equally there will be much that will lie in our own hands, to make, or to mar. Already many old class distinctions will have been laid aside, if not banished forever, and the same may be said of sex distinctions as regards the apportionment of labour both skilled and unskilled. One of the happiest features of present-day life at Home is that men of all grades are rapidly becoming less effeminate, and, in consequence, we may hope to see, when peace comes, that the percentage of youngsters who hanker after shop and office life will be small where formerly it was tragically large. Before the war many thousands of young, robust men were perfectly content to gain a living (often it was only half a living) by work which any woman could have done equally well. To that kind of thing we have surely said goodbye.

Education, too, will be turned upside down, well shaken and put to rights. The men who one day are going to take their share in holding up the British Empire must be fed on something more nourishing than class-book theory and dusty routine. The mental food of the coming man will have to be both practical and hardening, for obviously the unpracticality and the softness of the present generation have contributed a big share towards the lengthening out of the war. It seems to us that the schoolmasters will have to bear in mind that some of their pupils will one day become politicians—and that it was the politicians who have often threatened to lose the war for us. Grit, nerve, good sense and a healthy abhorrence of fad are what the schoolmaster and the parent have to cultivate in their charges if the Empire of the future is to hold its own. It would be libellous to say that Britishers as a whole have been wanting in grit throughout the war. Five millions of them voluntarily shouldered the rifle for the sake of the Empire. But we must not forget that want of that grit has betrayed itself in all too many cases. It was nothing but the need of that particular quality that was responsible for the striking, conscientious objecting and general whining and disloyalty displayed by a considerable proportion of our young men at Home. If the post-war spirit engenders more real manliness in the Britisher, five-sixths of the industrial disputes may be looked upon as ended for evermore.

The Cobdenites' Fears.

Although the British delegates who went to the Paris Economic Conference were not committed to any particular policy and had no authority to bind Great Britain to any specific course of action, the Cobdenites appear to fear that their stubbornly-held theories are endangered, for we see by the Home papers that they have issued a manifesto obviously designed as a defence against the general tone of the resolutions passed by the Conference. As we have previously observed, we cannot see how the aims sought—discrimination towards the Central Powers in commercial warfare—can be attained, in the case of Britain at least, without a radical modification of our fiscal policy. The Free Traders apparently realise this point also: hence their manifesto. The arguments they advance are quite familiar and well-worn: they speak of Free Trade having been Britain's bulwark in the past and contend, without in any way proving it, that Protection stands condemned. These generalities will hardly suffice, we imagine, to wipe out the feeling revealed in the Paris resolutions. For it is now quite plain that opinion is strongly against a continuance of the old policy which permitted Germany to expand commercially as she did in the years preceding the war and would, if persisted in, have placed her ahead of the other nations of the world. Germany's economic policy had done great things for her, and Britain, by adhering to an antiquated system, had only helped her in her aims of world-conquest. The war has caused us to pause and consider these facts, and if it causes a revision of our old-time methods in this respect, as we firmly hope it will, then it will not have been in vain.

Some Plain Speaking.

That very "hard case" Australian newspaper man, Mr. A. G. Hales, has again been giving the Government at Home a piece of his mind on the subject of our national tendency to handle the Germans with kid gloves. In the article by him which we reprinted yesterday from *John Bull*, he rubs in the uncomfortable fact that "we are treating the very meanest of our enemies now in our hands ten times better than we are treating some of the grand-hearted men and lads who have fought gallantly for us, and are now down and out as far as active services is concerned." Mr. Hales lays this criminal weakness of ours at the door of a class not very minutely defined. "Our Royalty is sound," he says; "our aristocracy is sound, our working population is sound—but there is a section of the community that is as rotten as an over-ripe pear." It is not difficult to discover the section at which the writer aims. The home and the combatant aspects of the war have been cursed by the interference of men whose mission in life it is to talk, to squabble and to scheme for selfish ends.

How the German Construes Kindness.

The modern lawyer politician, particularly he of Radical instincts, can never keep his eyes off the next election. The prize and the prize goes to him to Parliament will not send him there again if he should be an active party in hating the dear Germans. Consequently, while our own poor fellows are being tortured to death at Ruhleben etc., many Germans are still at liberty to go where they please at Home, while even those who are interned are, in many cases, having a better time than they ever knew in their lives before. And where Mr. Hales again scores is in his reminder that "the better you behave to the average German, the more he despises you." This is a point that some of our Solomons at Home seem to ignore. Bullying is in the German blood and only a surgical operation would dislodge it. The German bully is convinced that any act of chivalry—any of the commonest and cheapest politeness, even—is a sign of fear. Thus he settled himself in Britain and in our Colonies years ago, and the warmer the welcome we gave him, the more he scorned us as cowards. If we are to appeal to the beast in a manner that he will understand, it must be by treating him to some of his own medicine.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY MAN IN THIS LIFETIME NEEDS TO THANK HIS FAULTS.—Emerson.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 77; fine.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84; fine.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Closed per s.s. Somali at 10 a.m. to-day.
Australian Mails.—Closed per s.s. Taiyuan at 11 a.m. and s.s. Aki Maru at 3 p.m. to-day.
American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Closed per s.s. Shinyo Maru at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.9-16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 131st anniversary of the birth of Thomas de Quincey.

Crushed to Death.

Whilst a coolie was following his usual employment at the Kowloon Docks, a steel crane fell on him and crushed him to death.

Mother and Son.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning a mother and son were charged with cutting grass. A fine of \$5, or in default, 14 days, was imposed.

Stupid Fokis.

"It was due to my stupid fokie," said a Chinese charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court this morning, with causing an obstruction. His stupid fokie cost a \$5 fine.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk.

Indisposed.
His many friends, both Chinese and foreign, in the Colony will hear with sincere regret that the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., is confined to his house with an attack of fever.

Turf-cutter Fined.

The maximum penalty was asked to be inflicted in the case of a Chinese charged with turf cutting on Crown land, before Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court this morning. His Worship instead fined defendant \$25.

Victoria Theatre.

The special programme at the Victoria Theatre last night which included a splendid list of musical numbers by the Band of the 18th Infantry—attracted a large house. The pictures were all comedy and included an excellent three-part Max Linder film.

Lax Boarding House Keeper.

A \$100 fine, or, in default, two months' imprisonment, was imposed by Mr. Hazeland at the Police Court, this morning in the case of a Chinese boarding house keeper, for not registering a man who had left his house. The case was described as a serious one.

Lawn Bowls.

On Thursday afternoon, at 5.15, Messrs. H. J. Stanley and J. Blake met to decide who is to be the holder of the Civil Service Club Bowls Championship for this year. So well does each player handle the woods that opinions differ as to what will be the result of the encounter, and there is no doubt that onlookers will witness a very fine and keenly-contested game.

Busy Thieves.

Mr. J. W. Beard, 6, Aimal Villas, Kowloon, has given information to the Police that some person entered his bedroom through the open window and stole from under his pillow a gold watch valued at \$200, a small job, valued \$5, and a cigarette case, valued \$5. Mrs. Summers, living next door, at No. 7, has lodged a similar complaint, the thief in both cases using the same mode of entry. She has lost a watch valued \$50.

Twin Brothers.

A case was heard some weeks ago in which a Chinese was charged with theft, and he stoutly denied any knowledge of it, saying at the same time that it must have been his twin brother, who was a very bad man. So emphatic was the man that the Police made enquiries and found there was actually a twin brother. This man was charged at the Police Court this morning with returning from banishment. The case was adjourned.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their report, dated July 6, state:—

Gold.

For the sixth time in succession the external movements have been in favour of the Bank of England:—

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—
June 30, \$33,000 in bar gold.
July 3, \$5,000 in bar gold.
July 5, \$1018,000 in bar gold. \$40,000 in sovereigns released on Egyptian account.

Withdrawals were made as under:—
June 29, \$103,000 in sovereigns for Spain. June 30, \$5,000 in sovereigns for U. S. A.
During the week the net influx amounted to \$953,000.

Silver.

The Market has continued to be apathetic, and prices have tended downward.

The London stock now exceeds ten million standard ounces, and the fact, whilst not any evidence of weakness—for a large proportion of the amount is not at all likely to come into the Market—has rather discouraged outside buying, such as from the Indian Bazaar. The main cause of the heaviness of the Market is a certain amount of selling by Banks dealing with China, which, together with normal supplies from America, has met the demand for coinage—a demand necessarily urgent and continuous. It is reported from New York that "another cause which is operating in favour of silver is the universal rejection by the Mexican people of the Carranza currency, and their hoarding of silver. One large copper producer informs us that out of their monthly pay roll 25 per cent. of silver disappears each month from circulation."

It will be noticed from the figures below that the silver reserve of the Indian Treasury had increased rather substantially between the 22nd. and 30th. June. Whether this is due to the addition of newly purchased silver or some easing off in the drain of Rupees is naturally not stated, but it should be noted that the increase of silver reserves was less than the increase in the total note issue during the period.

The last three Indian Currency Returns received by cable give details in lakhs of Rupees as follows:—

	June 15.	June 22.	June 30.
Notes in circulation	8787	8888	7113
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	2054	2130	2364

	June 15.	June 22.	June 30.
Gold coin and bullion	1235	1240	1251
Gold in England	1192	1192	1192

The stock in Bombay consists of 4,500 bars as compared with 4,700 bars last week.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

Statistics for the month of June are appended:—

	June 30, 31.00; July 3, 31.00; July 4, 30.75; July 5, 30.75; July 6, 30.75; No quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Highest price for cash	32.78
Lowest price for cash	30.
Average price for cash	31.60

Quotations for bar silver per oz. std.:—June 30, 31.00; July 3, 31.00; July 4, 30.75; July 5, 30.75; July 6, 30.75; No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Average for the week, 30.7. Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bar Gold per oz. std. 77/9, French Gold coin per oz. Nominal, U. S. A. Gold coin per oz. Nominal.

The quotation to-day for cash is, 1.3/16 below fixed a week ago.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending August 12, 1916:—

	Receipts Aggregate for week. Receipts for 32 weeks.
This Year:...	\$18,823 \$458,875
Last Year:...	11,590 247,842
Increase:...	7,233 211,033

THE YUNNAN OPIUM SCANDAL.

Four Members of Parliament Arrested.

Says the N. C. D. News of August 10:—

Three members of Parliament from Yunnan had the experience yesterday afternoon of appearing at the bar of the Mixed Court on a charge of being in possession of opium the importation of which is prohibited. Developments followed rapidly upon the seizure of twenty trunks containing opium in an unoccupied house in Chapei.

The main facts of the story have been given already but it may be convenient to recapitulate. It will be remembered that on Saturday Chang Yo-tseng, Minister of Education, arrived on the M. M. S. Athos accompanied by certain Yunnanese members of Parliament. They brought with them a large quantity of luggage which bore labels reading "H. E. Chang Yo-tseng and delegates." The luggage was brought ashore and for the moment disappeared. The trunks had passed the Customs in safety by reason of the fact that at the request of the Taoyin of Chapei the Customs officials had treated the impediments to the usual diplomatic courtesy of allowing it to pass unexamined.

Certain members of Parliament then showed up at a lodging house in Hupoh Road—seven in all, we are informed. With them went sixty trunks and it is suggested by those who have an interest in the matter, that the whole of that number contained nothing but opium. The lodging house seems to have acted as a distributing centre for the trunks for when the police and officials of the Opium Combine arrived there on Monday afternoon, they found the total of sixty that they had expected to find reduced to four. The two occupants of the room showed great indignation when the searchers entered and one of them is said to have demanded the names of all the members of the party, to have warned them of the imminent arrival of Mr. Yang Tcheng, and to have threatened to proceed against his visitors for heavy damages to compensate him for the serious loss of face he had sustained by their intrusion.

He also refused to open the four trunks, saying they contained official documents only, he refused to break the seals but said the searchers could take that responsibility if they wished.

Meanwhile the odor from the "official documents" was suspiciously like that of the drug for which the search was being made, and on opening the trunks they were found to contain opium.

Seizure naturally followed and an arrest was made. Thus were four trunks out of sixty accounted for.

Fifty-six trunks were still to be found. Whether all the cases took the trip to the French Concession that twenty are known to have done has not yet transpired, but it is known that at least twenty trunks were moved from 184 Hupoh Road to an address in the French Concession by motor car and thence by the same mode of conveyance, hired from one of the principal garages here to Chapei. Four motor cars were used to transport the luggage.

The authorities got wind of this movement of the opium and, we are informed, traced a driver of one of the cars. On Tuesday evening he was instructed to drive to the place to which he had taken the trunks and, to the surprise of the party accompanying him, took them, and some officials of the Chapei Police, who had been picked up en route to the entrance to the Taoyin's yamen. It is stated that the Chapei officials seeing where they had landed made off as fast as they could go.

The yamen is divided into two parts, which, of course are connected. In the one part the official business is transacted and the second was used as the Taoyin's residence. It is now, however, unoccupied, the Taoyin having secured another house rather nearer the International Settlement.

The opium was not found there but in an adjacent building. Twenty cases in all were discovered.

RUBBER AND COCONUTS.

The Soengie Rampah Rubber and Coconut Plantations Co.

Mr. A. Denison advises us that the crops from this estate for the month of July 1916 were:—Rubber, 1,340 lbs.; Coconuts, 1,896 nuts.

The lower crop is accounted for by the great floods in this district during the past month. On no less than 21 days rain interfered with tapping—on one day no tapping at all was done, while on two others the tapping was finished and then washed away. There were also two days of no tapping on account of the Javanese Hari Raya Holidays.

ed containing opium, which with that seized the previous day totals approximately 7,000lb. and is valued at well over £1a. 1,000,000 probably the largest seizure made in Shanghai or along the coast. The Chapei authorities objected to the removal of the drug, but their opposition was eventually overcome and in the early hours of yesterday morning a string of seven motor cars, five containing seized opium and the other two the gratified searchers, returned to Louisa Police Station where the drug was lodged in safe keeping.

Yesterday morning warrants were issued for the arrest of seven Chinese all said to be members of Parliament. The matter was put quickly in hand but some at least of the suspects got to learn of what was hanging over them and managed to get away. Three were apprehended and a fourth was said to have gone out to see a friend. If he returned he found a detective waiting for him. Three are definitely stated to have got away.

The three prisoners were brought before the Mixed Court yesterday afternoon. They were named Sung Woc-ting, Wong Tuh-sai and Wong Tuh-sai, alias Wong Tuh-ling. All were described as "Chinese Officials." The charge preferred at present is one of being in possession of opium the importation of which is prohibited. The three men, clothed in white and each carrying a fan, did not appear to realize the seriousness of their position and entered the court smiling and chatting. Their demeanour considerably altered by the time a brief session had finished.

M. G. D. Munro appeared for the prosecution and said:—A warrant was issued this morning for the apprehension of seven people connected with this matter. Three have been arrested and we propose to ask the Court to take evidence of arrest and have the case remanded.

Inspector D. E. of Louisa Police Station, gave formal evidence of arrest. The prisoners had been apprehended at 184 Hupoh Road. The Police had information that three others had left Shanghai and one had gone out to see some friends. A detective had been left to await his return.

Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor:—The prisoners are not represented by counsel and it is suggested that they be allowed out on bail. The suggested bail is £1a 10,000 per man. Have you any objection?

Mr. Munro:—No; I think that is all right.

The prisoners were removed and endeavoured to get in touch with friends by means of the telephone.

In the meantime a perusal of the documents found on them at the time of arrest brought to light further interesting information.

One of the documents found was a letter written by the prisoner to friends in Yunnan. It stated that they were worried over three things:—(1) How to get back their lost face, (2) How to dispose of the opium in the Taoyin's yamen and (3) What to do with the rest of the opium. There are still 30 trunks at large.

This was immediately communicated to Mr. Grant Jones, who discounted any idea of bail in view of this development and the men were kept in custody. A fourth arrest was made later in the day of Yih Zien, alias Yih Siang-shih, commander-in-chief of the 5th Republican Army, and special delegate to the Military Conference for Yunnan.

Deduction of Value of Premises Abroad.

Mr. Dickens, K.C. (with Mr. Sheldon), for the payor of Taxes, claimed to be out from the profit and loss account the amount so charged by way of deduction as an expense, and contended that on the construction of the Income Tax Act 5 and 6 Vic. c. 35 sec. 159 the deduction should not be allowed, as the rules prohibited all deductions except those expressly enumerated in the Act; and that deduction was not so

Justice Atia, in delivering judgment, said that the respondents carried on business both in India and in this country, and were properly assessed in respect of the profits of the business in the East. The question was whether in ascertaining their income they could deduct the value of their premises at Singapore and Penang. It was held as a fact that the premises were used exclusively for the business, and that they were assessed on an annual value at least equal to the amount deducted. The respondents were chargeable under Schedule A, and whether they could deduct the annual value of the premises was governed by the provisions on the rules. Profits or losses must be ascertained in accordance with the ordinary course

Federal at Happy Valley.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The appeal must be dismissed with costs.
Solicitors.—Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Thompsons, Harrell, and Jones.—*Times* report.

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Singapore
Faracho Mr & Thomsen
Mrs A A
Per ss. YUENSANG, from Manila, on
5th Aug.
Godswill Mr & Mrs Morley
Laker O Johnstone
Briswold Lewis
Gennis Mrs A Mills
Harding Vidal Mrs E

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	[ISLE D'AMOUR.....		
A 5532	[HIGH JINKS.....	WALTZ	PRINCE'S BAN
	[INTERNATIONAL ONE STEP.....		
A 5543	[GIRL ON THE FILM.....	WALTZ	PRINCE'S BAN
	[.....	TANGO	
A 5494	[RIGHTS OF GLADNESS.....	WALTZ	PRINCE'S BAN
	[.....	RUSSIAN	

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For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	MALTA Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	daylight 15th Aug.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Pang, Cbo, Port Said & Marseilles	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney	3 p.m. 15th Aug.	Direct Service.
LONDON, Bay via S'pore, Penang, Cbo, Port Said and Marseilles	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	noon 25th Aug.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOULTAN.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	about 27th Aug.	Direct Service.

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Hongkong, 15th Aug., 1916.

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, and SEATTLE via Kaelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shanghai, and Yokohama	Satsuta Maru Capt. Itano T. 15,000 Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 13,500	SUN., 20th Aug. at 11 a.m. THURS., 24th Aug., at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Yokohama Maru Capt. Shinohe T. 12,500 Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 18th Sept. at 4 p.m. TUES., 19th Aug., at 4 p.m.
CAIROUTTA via S'pore, Penang, Malacca & Cbo.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cbo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. Hori T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 20th Aug.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Kishibiki T. 8,000	FRIDAY, 18th Aug.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN., 10th Sept., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,900	FRI., 25th Aug., at 10 a.m.

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For	Steamers	To Sail
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	17th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Shiang	17th Aug. at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	18th Aug. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	22nd Aug. at 4 p.m.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	BATAVIA	20th Aug.	24th Aug.	SHANGHAI
Tjikaroom	SHANGHAI	20th Aug.	23rd Aug.	BATAVIA

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Eastern	13th Sept.	4th Oct.

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(Occupying 7 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 15th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 18th Aug. at 2 p.m.
Hailching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 22nd Aug. at 2 p.m.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—(Subject to Alteration),

For	Steamship	On
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WEIHOW & Tientsin	Chipsing	Thur., 17th Aug. at noon.
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Hopsang	Thur., 17th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Fri., 18th Aug. at d'light.
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Taksang	Fri., 18th Aug. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th Aug. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Kumsang	Wed., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Luangsang	Sat., 26th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kumsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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LOG BOOK.

Resigned.

Mr. Bruce Ismay has resigned his position as a director of the International Mercantile Marine Company and as a member of its British committee. Mr. Bruce Ismay was formerly president of the company, and he retired a few months after the loss of the Titanic, from which he was rescued. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. T. H. Ismay, founder of the White Star Line, which is under the control of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Hot-Bulb Motor Ships.

The report of the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., published recently in these columns, showed the immense progress that is being by that firm in the construction of vessels engaged with Diesel motors constructed by Messrs. Burmeister & Wain, and the conversion of the remainder of the company's steam tonnage to motor propulsion, but almost as great progress is being shown in the construction of hot-bulb ignition units, which, until recently, had not been built in powers greater than 300 h.p. At the present time there are being built in the United States oil tankers for Norwegian owners, of 5,000 tons deadweight carrying capacity each, and in which hot-bulb or low compression internal combustion machinery is being fitted. Each ship will be of the triple-screw type, the engines being of 500 h.p. each and of the four-cylinder direct reversible model. It may also be mentioned that one well-known United States shipping firm, which is principally engaged in the lumber trade on the American coast, is having built no fewer than six auxiliary-powered ships of close on 230ft. length, in each of which a four-cylinder 320 h.p. hot-bulb motor will be installed, while another American concern is building some five four-masted motor and aft schooners, of about 2,000 tons deadweight, each ship to be fitted also with hot-bulb machinery of 350 h.p. In different parts of the United States, as also in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, there are quite a number of sea-going sailing vessels of the larger class being converted to power. Almost invariably hot-bulb motors of 300 to 400 h.p. are being installed. Similarly, new contracts are constantly being placed by foreign owners, particularly with American builders, for cargo-carrying motor ships. It is reported that a Norwegian syndicate has placed a contract in Maryland, U.S.A., for twelve cargo-carrying motor vessels of 3,000 tons each. The ships are to have a service speed on load draft of between eight and nine knots. It appears that the majority of them are to be fitted with hot-bulb engines. The vessels will in all probability be of the twin-screw type, and will be installed with machinery of about 1,000 h.p. It is remarkable the number of motor ships being constructed in the States for Norwegian owners. The reason of this however, is that it is well nigh impossible for any Norwegian ship-building firm at the moment to take on a contract as they are so overwhelmed with work. That so many high-powered hot-bulb engine ocean-going vessels are being constructed goes far to show the confidence which shipowners now have in the reliability of the low-compression motor for hard sea service. These four 5,000-ton deadweight carriers being constructed in the United States, will, when completed, be the highest-powered hot-bulb engine ships afloat. As yet Great Britain has not had any sea service hot-bulb engine of 500 h.p., but some four years ago there was constructed on the Clyde the 48-ton coaster Jefora, in which a four-cylinder 320 h.p. Bolinders motor was installed. This vessel was built for Messrs. Mann, McNeal and Co., and after a few trips was sold to the British Government. She has been on hard service since the day of her trial, and the machinery has in every case proved highly satisfactory, and well suited for severe continuous service. The Bolinders Co., of Stockholm, is a firm which has specialised in the high-powered low-compression set. At the present time it has on hand a number of orders for 500 h.p. each, and is prepared to supply and guarantee sets of even higher power. Shipping and Engineering.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried, etc.
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The S.S. "JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next departure from Hongkong: August 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon-accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to:

Yok Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.**
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916. Agents.

NOTICES.

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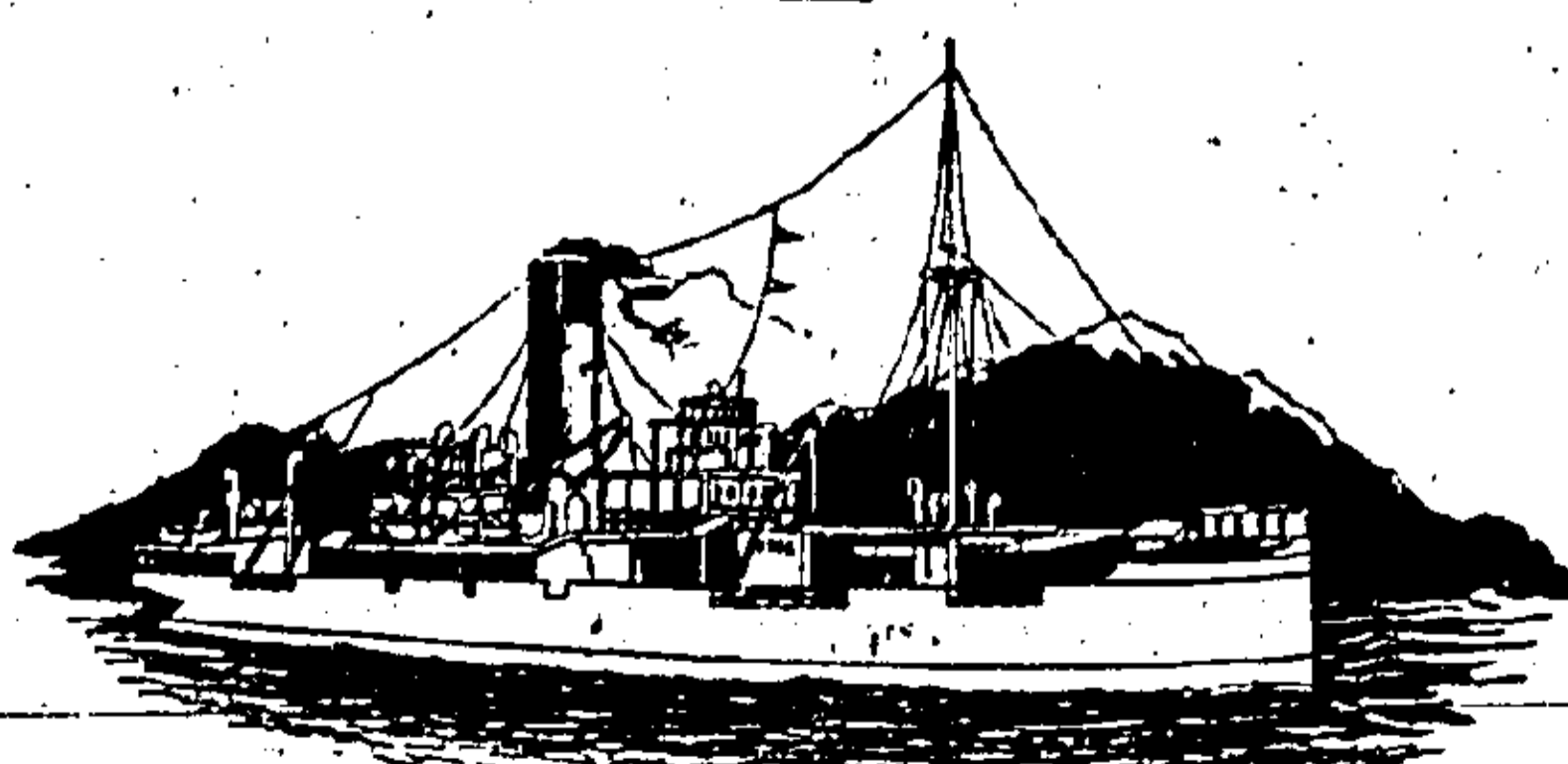
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Ports	Somali	P. & O.	5, Aug.
London via Cape Town	Aisuta M.	N. Y. K.	20, Aug.
Liverpool	Euryades	B. & S.	21, Aug.
London via Cape Town	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	24, Aug.
London via Ports	Nore	P. & O.	25, Aug.
London via Ports	Helenus	B. & S.	27, Aug.
London	C. of Norwich	B. L. Ltd.	5, Sept.
London via Ports	Agamemnon	B. & S.	5, Sept.
Genoa and London	Giangyle	S. T. & Co.	9, Sept.
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenlogan	S. T. & Co.	16, Sept.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston and New York	C. of Naples	B. L. Ltd.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinya M.	T. K. K.	16, Aug.
New York	Bolton C.	D. & Co.	26, Aug.
New York via Japan & Panama	Tokiwa M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	6, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	8, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	11, Sept.
Victoria, B.C. & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Manila	Persia M.	T. K. K.	21, Sept.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	15, Aug.
Australia via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	26, Aug.
Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Oct.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai via Swatow	Choysang	J. M. Co.	15, Aug.
Shanghai etc. to Yokohama	Malta	P. & O.	15, Aug.
Shanghai, Cebu and Hilo	Taming	J. M. Co.	15, Aug.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	15, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Aug.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	B. & S.	16, Aug.
Weihaiwei via Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	17, Aug.
Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	17, Aug.
Shanghai and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	18, Aug.
Shanghai	Kwongtsang	J. M. Co.	18, Aug.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Proseilaus	B. & S.	18, Aug.
Calcutta via Ports	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	18, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	18, Aug.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	18, Aug.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	18, Aug.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	19, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Toss M.	N. Y. K.	20, Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Hilo	Teau	B. & S.	22, Aug.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	D. L. & Co.	22, Aug.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	23, Aug.
Batavia	Tjitaroom	J. C. J. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	24, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Shirala	D. S. & Co.	24, Aug.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via Swatow	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25, Aug.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	25, Aug.
Bombay via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	26, Aug.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	26, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Namur	P. & O.	27, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Alcinous	B. & S.	28, Aug.
Shanghai and Japan	Demodocus	B. & S.	28, Aug.
Shanghai, Japan & Vladivostok	Machaoon	B. & S.	30, Aug.
Bombay via Ports	Tenshin M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	1, Sept.
Manila	Titan	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.

TO SAIL

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

s.s. "CITY OF NAPLES,"
Captain Pine, will be despatched for the above ports on the 15th August, 1916.

For freight and further particulars apply to:
THE BANK LINE LTD.
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FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"
Sailing hence on or about 26th August 1916.

(It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.)
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
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NOTICE.

EUROPEAN QUALIFIED MIDWIFE.

MADAME ANTONESCU, Diploma (Apostrophe), will attend Ladies in their own homes. Take entire charge or visit daily from August 1, 1916, Terms moderate. For full particulars apply to: PEDDER'S CHINA. TELEPHONE NO. 1177.

CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU,"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 11th August, at noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 11th August, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 17th August, at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 17th August 1916.
K. DOI,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, 9th August, 1916.

Don't forget: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE
Open Till Midnight.

NOTICES.

LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London & to suburbs, the directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

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PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants etc. in the principal provincial towns & industrial centres of the United Kingdom. A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 25s.

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THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 31st June 1916, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 14th day of AUGUST, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS,
N. J. STAEB,
Chief Manager.

TSANG FOOK.

PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. CASES RE-POLISHED. WORK A FIRST CLASS. LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1916, at 3 p.m. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at The Peak, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate).	Contents in Acres.	Annual Rent.	Up to 1921.
1	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
2	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
3	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
4	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
5	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
6	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
7	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
8	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
9	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100
10	At the foot of the Peak.	100 feet by 100 feet.	1.0	£100	£100

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained an application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 22nd instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

CONSIGNEES.

TO CONSIGNEES.

Certain cargo ex s.s. "PING SUEY" having arrived here per s.s. "AGAPENOR," Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, on Wednesday, 16th inst. at 10 a.m. to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of Cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Ocean Steam Ship Co., Ltd.,
China Mutual B. N. Co., Ltd.

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Tonnage.	Date Due.	From.
N. Y. K.	Tosa Maru	13,000	Aug. 16	Calcutta
N. Y. K.	Penang Maru	8,000	Aug. 16	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Kirin Maru	8,000	Aug. 17	Yokohama
B. & S.	Proseilaus	9,547	Aug. 18	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Kitano Maru	16,030	Aug. 18	London
B. & S.	Proseilaus		Aug. 18	Singapore
S. T. & Co.	Glenartney		Aug. 20	London
J. C. J. L.	Tjitaroom		Aug. 20	Batavia
N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru	12,500	Aug. 20	Shanghai
D. S. & Co.	Shirala		Aug. 21	Victoria B.C.
N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	13,500	Aug. 21	Calcutta
N. Y. K.	Rangoon Maru	8,000	Aug. 23	Yokohama
S. T. & Co.	Alcinous		Aug. 25	Kobe
B. & S.	Alcinous	6,742	Aug. 27	London
B. & S.	Demodocus	6,639	Aug. 27	Liverpool
B. & S.	Titan		Aug. 28	Seattle
C. M. S. S.	China		Aug. 29	San Francisco
B. & S.	Machaoon	6,737	Aug. 29	Liverpool
B. & S.	Telesias	7,606	Aug. 31	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Tenshin Maru	8,000	Aug. 31	Kobe
N. Y. K.	Ceylon Maru	10,000	Aug. 31	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Tango Maru	11,500	Sept. 11	Yokohama
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Sept. 13	Australia

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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Branches and Agencies in all parts of the commercial world.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Homeward Mail Steamer MEDISA with the Hongkong Mails of the 30th June last, arrived in London on Thursday, the 10th instant.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA arrived Shanghai on the 11th August, at 10 a.m. left Shanghai on the 11th August, at 8 p.m.

The C. P. O. S. s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA left Vancouver on Thursday, the 10th August, p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The C. M. S. S. Co.'s CHINA left San Francisco on August 1, and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on August 22.

The s.s. SHIRALA from Calcutta left Calcutta on the 4th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Chusan, Br., s.s. 1814, Matlock, 7th Aug.—Bourne, 29th July, Sunar J. M. & Co.
Shinya M., Jap., s.s. 6,374, Filmar, 9th Aug.—San Francisco, 8th July, Gen. T. K. K.
Bustant, Br., s.s. 716, McLean, 10th Aug.—Bangkok, 2nd Aug., Gen.—Chinese.
Canada M., Jap., s.s. 3,579, Miyada, 10th Aug.—Yokohama, 11th July, Gen.—O. S. K.
Hopang, Br., s.s. 1,359, Robertson, 10th Aug.—Hoihow, 9th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Haida, Nor., s.s. 1,065, Sven, 10th Aug.—Bangkok, 9th Aug., Rice—Chinese.
Taming, Br., s.s. 1,356, Penefather, 10th Aug.—Manila, 8th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.
Dell, Dut., s.s. 4,266, Bunja, 11th Aug.—Nagasaki, 6th Aug., Kerosine oil—S. O. Co.
Fausang, Br., s.s. 1,410, Malkin, 11th Aug.—Falgou, 7th Aug., Rice—J. M. & Co.
Lewis Hooker, Amer., s.s. 2,374, Cosall, 11th Aug.—Manila, 8th Aug.—Lumber—E. D. Co.
Yungshin, Chi., s.s. 979, Jones, 11th Aug.—Saigon, 7th Aug., Rice—Chinese.
Loksang, Br., s.s. 979, Ritchie, 11th Aug.—Hoihow, 10th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Sangale, Br., s.s. 2,346, Baker, 11th Aug.—Singapore, 5th Aug., Gen.—P. & O.
S. N. Co.
Yokohama, Jap., s.s. 2,977, Ogura, 11th Aug.—Singapore, 6th Aug., Gen.—N. Y. K.
Hongkong, Br., s.s. 759, Marguerite, 11th Aug.—Hoihow, 11th Aug., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE & JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"KIFUNESAN MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 21st August, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 21st August, at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th August, 1916.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	b. \$ 740.00.
Union.	a. \$ 920.00.
Douglases.	sa. \$ 133.50.
Indon Deferred.	sa. \$ 127.50.
Star Ferries.	b. \$ 36.00.
China Sugars.	sa. \$ 113.00.
Langkats.	sa. T 28.75.
H.K. Wharves.	sa. \$ 83.00.
K'loon Docks.	b. \$ 126.00.
Ewos.	b. T 143.
H.K. Electric.	b. \$ 51.00.
H.K. Tramways.	b. \$ 7.50.
Waterboats.	b. \$ 16.75.

THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY.

Peking Paper's View.

A perusal of the opening speech of the Speaker of the National Assembly, the remarks made by the President, the congratulating telegrams showered in from all parts of the country and the editorials in the local papers in connection with the re-convening of the National Assembly, will, at once, convince us, remarks the *Peking Daily News*, that the country is full of hope and expectations on the Assembly and its members, and that from the President down to the common people of the country will exert their best to maintain and enforce the Constitution of the Nation against all obstacles.

The people have all fixed their eyes on the actions of these two Houses, because the fate of this Nation, it may be said, depends upon this august assembly of men of talents, who have been elected as their representatives. Most of the people of the country hold a bright and optimistic view for the future. They say that as the National Assembly has passed many trials and difficulties, which have been instrumental in bringing it to its senses, it is expected that this Assembly will be profited by the former lessons, and represent the true and real will and opinion of the people. It is thought it will not look only for its own interest, but the interest of the people and the nation, which it professes to serve. But on the other hand, many people have entertained quite an opposite opinion. They say that there are many outstanding quarrels which were not yet settled before the Assembly was dissolved by force; therefore with the return of the same members of the two Houses, they have brought back all former quarrels and contentions. Can the Republic change his skin, or the leopard, its spots? As soon as quarrels start, the ambitious ones will avail themselves of the opportunity to advance their selfish ends at the expense of the State; then the former disastrous story will repeat itself. Hence it is predicted that the present National Assembly is only reconvoked in order to be dissolved again by force of the Government.

No matter to which of the above two classes a person belongs, the only hope and expectation of his mind is the success of the National Assembly which the people have so warmly welcomed after three years of dissolution. It is, therefore, the duty of members to behave themselves and to make their Assembly a success. It is a mistake to think that as long as each member should adhere to the law and constitution everything will go well, and there will be no fear of misunderstandings and quarrels. When the members deliberately obstructed the Government, they based all their objections on the law and constitution, and when Yuan Shih-kai tried to usurp power and conspired against the Republic, he also quoted laws and constitution to support his actions. It is, therefore, only a proper interpretation of the laws and constitution will save much trouble and avoid all misunderstandings. It is hoped that all the members of the present Assembly will try to follow the spirit as well as the letter of the law, thus securing unity of action and effecting the salvation of the nation.

DUTY OF AN OFFICER.

The King's Address to Cadets at Sandhurst.

The following address was delivered by the King to the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at Church Parade recently.

Gentlemen Cadets,—I am glad to have had an opportunity of seeing you both at your training and also on parade to-day, and I congratulate you on your smart soldierlike appearance, and steadiness in the ranks.

You will soon become officers in my Army, and as such you will have the great responsibility of watching over the welfare of your men, and leading them in battle.

In order to become an efficient leader, the first essential is that you should gain the confidence of your men, and this means that you must know how to lead them. Your time here is necessarily very short—you must therefore work all the harder in order to acquire the requisite knowledge.

Knowledge alone is not sufficient. You must cultivate a high standard of honour, moral conduct, steadfastness, and resolution, and above all must be loyal to your superiors and to one another. These qualities have always been the distinguishing characteristics of officers in the British Army.

Most of you have come from Public Schools, and I am sure you will through life do your utmost to maintain their great traditions. Remember that the tone of the cadet of to-day will be reflected in the character of the officer of to-morrow.

I hope and believe that I may rely upon you to maintain unflinching the very high reputation of those splendid officers who have preceded you, and who have fought so gallantly in the present great war.

LITERARY NEWS.

Mr. Kay Robinson, the Author of "With Both's Army" recently published by Messrs George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., has now gone to Robert's Heights with the 2nd Mounted Brigade, and by this time will be taking part in the German East African Campaign.

One of the most interesting publishers' announcements for the Autumn is that concerning a new publication of Messrs. Allen and Unwin, Ltd., entitled "Made in the Trenches." The book is edited by Sir Frederick Traves and George Goodchild and is composed entirely of contributions by men serving with the Colours. The contents are of a miscellaneous character including poems, short stories, articles, anecdotes, pen sketches, and in fact everything which can express life in the Sphere of War. As may be expected the humorous element predominates throughout. All of the profits from the sale of the book will be devoted to the Star and Garter Endowment Fund for Paralyzed Soldiers. The book is a large quarto volume, bound in cloth and crammed from beginning to end with material which in its way should prove unique. The editors' selective policy has been based, not so much on the literary or artistic quality of the contents but upon its general interest, by which means the reader is able to get a better idea of the actual spirit which prevails among our fighting men. The Publishers announce that owing to the great difficulty in securing paper the edition of the book is necessarily limited. Those would-be purchasers, who are wise, will place their order with their booksellers now.

We note that Margaret Moncreiff's book "Our Cottage and a Motor" published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., has been favourably reviewed, has now decided to give the entire profits arising from the sale to the Lord Roberts Fund for Disabled Soldiers.

THE SITUATION IN
CANTON.

A European Injured.

The Canton position is no less of a Chinese puzzle than it was this time last week. There has certainly been a brisk renewal of fighting in the various areas and, according to some Chinese reports, Lung's army has sustained some seven hundred casualties during the past few days. Those on the side of his adversaries are not stated. The fighting round Shek Lung on Friday and Saturday is reported as having been quite serious. On Friday a European—a Mr. Christiansen, who is in the employ of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shek Lung—was slightly wounded by a stray bullet as he sat in his house. The wound is described as quite a minor one and we understand that the injured man was removed to Canton, where he is making satisfactory progress.

The bulk of the people in Canton seem to be well persuaded that Shum Chun-huen is more than willing to stop the fight, but that Lung Chai-kwong refuses to listen to peace suggestions. The Nine Charitable Institutions have sent a formal enquiry to General Lung, as to the probable duration of the trouble, but it is stated that, so far, no reply has been received. Meanwhile Shum remains at Shih Hing and Li Lish-kwan at Shih Kwan. Shek Wai Tong is still in the hands of Lung's men, and the Canton people say gloomily that nothing can be done till Luk Wing-ting's arrival. Those more pessimistically inclined stoutly deny that Luk Wing-ting has any intention of coming at all. It is stated however, that he has sent his A.D.C.—one Luk Lun-ching—and that this gentleman, accompanied by a strong force of Kwangai soldiers, has already arrived at Samshui, whence he will proceed to Canton.

There is good reason to believe that fighting may take place to-day round about Pa Kut—which is only seven and twenty miles from Kowloon. It is freely stated that Lung has sent a strong body of troops in this direction with the intention of regaining the Shumchun neighbourhood.

LOSS OF THE HAMPSHIRE.

Home Secretary and a Russian Bank Staff.

In the House of Commons, last month, Mr. Peto asked the Home Secretary "whether the submarine Foreign Trade in London is Mr. Alexander Skilagyi, who is an unnaturalised Hungarian and has been six years in London; whether Mr. Skilagyi holds the procurator of the bank; whether another employee is a man named G. Schneider, who is an un-naturalised German; and whether the documents relating to shipments of munitions of war to Russia passed through his hands; whether, subsequent to the loss of H.M.S. Hampshire, this man was moved to another department of the bank; whether a third employee of the bank is a brother of M. Skilagyi; and whether he proposes to take any steps in this matter."

Mr. Samuel said with regard to the three persons mentioned, two were Hungarians and have been recommended for internment. With regard to Schneider, he had been recommended for repatriation, but, on strong recommendations by the Russian Embassy that he was indispensable to the bank, he was exempted on bonds being given by the bank.

Schneider had to handle documents regarding the shipments of munitions to Russia, but there was no connection with this circumstance and the recent change in his work. There was no foundation whatever in the suggestion that his handling of these documents could have any connection with the loss of H.M.S. Hampshire.

THE COMMERCIAL
CAMPAIGN.

German Methods in Brazil.

In dealing with such a country as Brazil, it is instructive to know how Germany proceeded in days gone by to secure trade in that Republic, (says the *Pell Mall Gazette*). We as a nation have much to learn in regard to adaptability and ways of procedure if we would materially increase our hold on South American commerce.

It is interesting to recall the German methods of business, as adopted in Brazil before the outbreak of war.

The prices marked on goods were the prices at the factory or warehouse in Germany. Packing, carriage to steamer, freight, insurance and other shipping expenses were charged in addition to the warehouse or factory price, and a commission of 2½ per cent or 5 per cent, according to the custom of the exporter, was charged on the total value of the invoice.

Interest was then charged on the whole amount, generally at 1 per cent. above the current banking discount rate for the number of months of credit given plus two months, which extra two months' interest was charged for the time occupied in transporting the goods to Brazil, and the time required for the remittance for the goods to reach Europe.

The average credit given by German exporters was ninety days, but credit terms varied according to the standing of customers. Collection was made by draft drawn by the exporter on the customer, with usance corresponding to the credit term arranged at the time of making the order. The documents necessary for obtaining the goods from the carrying steamer and the Customs House (bill of lading and consular invoice) were sent direct to the customer, but the draft was generally sent to a local banking firm, which obtained the acceptance and made the collection when due, the customary charge of the banks for this service being from ½ to 1 per cent.

In the case of firms of first-class credit, German exporters introduced the custom of sending the draft direct with the documents, with a letter instructing the customer to whom payment should be made when due. This system was flattering to the customer, states the British Vice-Consul at Para, and was doubtless influential in diverting trade to Germany; when judiciously exercised, such confidence is seldom betrayed. In the case of doubtful firms the shipping documents were sent with the draft to a local bank, which demanded sight payment in exchange for the documents.

Non-trading buyers with special orders, such as machinery, launches, etc., were generally quoted c.i.f., and in German currency. In cases where the customer was illiterate, or had no commercial experience, the local agent converted the quotation from the German exporter into Brazilian currency, and by adding the calculated costs of duties and other expenses at the Brazilian end, the contract would be closed in Brazilian currency for the goods landed and duty paid. With a fluctuating exchange, such a quotation involves some risk to the agent, but a margin was always allowed to cover any possible fall in exchange. Promissory notes might be the medium of payment for such a transaction as this between agent and customer, but exporters invariably made their collections by bills of exchange.

An "Honour Tax" in Rio. However events may shape themselves, there can never be doubt with regard to the keen desire of all sections of Brazilians to restore the credit of the Republic to its high position. The due date for the accomplishment of this commendable object, according to contract, is during next year, and every effort is now being put forth to avoid any necessity for the postponement of the date.

The Government is cutting down every expense to its minimum, and seeking far enhanced and new sources of revenue. We hear, also, says the

PROMISSORY NOTE CASE.

Non-Existent Firm Sued.

In the Summary Court, this morning, a claim was made by the Tung Yuen firm, of 79, Main Street, Kowloon City, against the Sam Ohuen firm, of 78, Main Street, for \$332.40, being the amount of principal and interest due for money lent under a promissory note.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. P. W. Goldring defended.

The defence alleged that the name under which the firm was sued was not the proper firm name of the persons said to be liable, and that the chop upon the documents in question was not the proper borrowing or money receiving chop of the firm. It was also put forward that the person giving the said chop and signing the promissory note had no authority to do so and was not a partner of the firm. The firm name was Sam Ohuen Yee Kee, and that had been known for several years past. Although an appearance had been entered to the action, it was entered under protest, as the plaintiffs had sued a non-existent firm. The case is proceeding.

POLICE RESERVE
ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Promenade Concert Season. The following will meet at the Headquarters Club on Thursday, August 18th, at 5.45 p.m. to discuss the above:—

Chief Inspectors Chinchen, D'Almeida, J. M. Wong, Staff Inspector McEwen, the Bandmaster and the Orchestra Conductor, Inspector Wei, Crown Sergeant Aroulli and Ribeiro, and Troopers Grimble and Ralph.

Lectures 6 p.m. Wednesday, August 16th. "Traffic Regulation" will be attended by Staff, all Inspectors and Sergeants, and members of Mounted and Motor Patrols.

Monday, August 21st. "The duties of the Water Police and of the Land Police on the Water Front." To be attended by all Water Police Patrolmen (except man on duty). The lecture is optional for other members of the Force.

Mounted Police. Friday, August 18th. Shirt-sleeve Drill. All ranks will report to Mr. T. F. Hough at Stables at 6 p.m. sharp, except the Sergeant Major.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	126	126	126	134	134	134	125	110	120	115	111	130	125	123
Total to 14th inst.	1,767													
Daily average	126.21													

South American Journal that it has been proposed in the Legislature that an appeal should be made to States and municipalities to impose special taxation to provide means to aid the resumption of the payment and amortisation of the national foreign debt.

We note, moreover, that private initiative is being demonstrated in making sacrifices for the honour of the Republic, such, for instance, as a setting aside by the members of the Legislature of certain proportion of their emoluments. This is leading to the institution of an "honour tax" in various sections of the community; and in Rio de Janeiro we hear the movement has been inaugurated with great success.

SHIPPING MISHAP.

Jinben Maru Towed into Singapore.

The s.s. Jinben Maru, which sailed hence on the 4th inst. for Calcutta via ports, found her shaft broken on Thursday, the 10th inst., when 116 miles north-east of Singapore. She arrived at Singapore on Sunday the 13th inst. towed by the s.s. Tosa Maru, which had sailed from Singapore on the 10th inst. for Hongkong.

FIRST AID
EXAMINATION.

St. John Ambulance Association.

At an Examination in First Aid held recently the following Members of the Ambulance Company, Hongkong Police Reserve, were successful:—

A. Third Examination, qualifying for the Medallion:—Wan Tat-cheong; B. Second Examination, Ip Kwan; C. First Examination, Chan Kuo-long, Chan Pak-hong, Chan Sin-tong, Chiu Tsun-ki, Chung Sui-nam, Chan Wan-chi, Fung Tsai-chung, Fung Chi, Kwok Shing-kin, Lam Chun-to, Leung Tong, Lam Ho-chi, Lau Hung-chun, Lai Shiu-wing, Leung Kam-kong, Leung Kam-tong, Lam King-tong, Leung Kam-hung, So Mun, Tam Kin-lam, Tong Fat-him, Tin Yuk-on, Wei Yuen-tat, Wong Ying, Wu Pak-wo, Yeung Chu-wan.

Dr. G. H. Thomas M.B., B.S., was the Hon. Lecturer, and Dr. S. F. Lee, M.B., B. Ch., (Edin.) acted as Hon. Examiner.

BANK LARCENY CASE.

Police Court Hearing This Afternoon.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this afternoon, the case was heard in which a man named Wong Sam was charged with larceny from a person, in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, of \$265 in notes. It was alleged that the defendant took the notes from the complainant's pocket as he was about to pay the money into the Bank. The occurrence took place on August 11.

Mr. A. M. Preston defended and pleaded not guilty.

Evidence was given by a shroff in the employ of Messrs. Alexander Ross and Company, who said that on Friday last he was in the Bank to pay some money in, on behalf of the Company. He had the money in two pockets—\$1,430 in one and \$265 in the other. When he was at the counter he took the \$1,430 out to pay over, when he felt the other pocket being touched. On feeling he found the money gone and saw the defendant. When witness looked at defendant the latter "turned pale and walked hastily away." Witness caught him and handed him over to a constable. Defendant said he had gone to the Bank with a friend to get some money and he asked to be searched. The money was not found on defendant, but before he was arrested he had walked to the door of the Bank and had had time to either throw the money away or pass it to another.

Evidence was also given by another man who was with the previous witness, corroborating.

After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, his Worship said he would not call on the defence as there was no direct evidence. Defendant was discharged.

Concert.

A largely attended variety concert was given in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home on Saturday evening, when, despite the hot weather, every one thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Giff, those contributing to the programme being Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Nagleton, and Messrs. Meredith, Lyodd, White, Petrie, Northcote, and Beth. The brothers White gave some very good bapelo selections, and Mr. Meredith performed at the piano. The other contributions were vocal. Thanks are due to Messrs. Northcote and Beth for providing the scenery.

RUBBER SHARE
REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL FROM SINGAPORE DATED AUG. 8th, 1916.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value. Buyers. Sellers.

Alagar	3/8	2/9
Anglo-Java	4/-	5/-
Anglo-Malay	10/-	13/-
Batang Malaka	3/-	3/6
Bekoh	3/8	3/-
Bkt. Martajam	3/6	4/6
Bkt. Sambawang	3/7 1/2	3/-
Charoness (F.M.S.)	18/3	4/-
Chimpul	1/6	1/10
Closely	17/6	20/-
Closely Prod.	18/-	21/-
Consolidated	10/-	13/6
Haswood	3/9	3/8
Kamuning Parak	8/3	4/-
Kota Tinggi	3/2	2/7 1/2
Labu (F.M.S.)	6/-	7/6
Liugri Ord.	18/-	20/-
London A. B.	6/6	7/3
Marlimas	4/3	5/8
Padang Jawa	3/9	3/6
Pasaling	80/-	35/-
Perak	5/-	6/6
Port Dickson	2/4	3/-
Salangor	28/6	25/-
S'pore Para	3/-	3/6
S'pore United	2/4	3/6
Str. Settlements		
(Bertrata)	4/3	5/8
Sumatra Para	6/9	7/6
Untd. Serdang		
Sumatra	11/6	13/-
Untd. Sumatra	6/6	7/6
Untd. Temiang	2/3	2/6
Vallambrosa	16/3	17/9

£1 Shares.

Batu Tiga	60/-	80/-
Bkt. Rajah	180/-	150/-
Castellfield	100/-	112/6
Damanara	65/-	75/-
H'lands & L'lands	80/-	85/-
Inch Kenneth	80/-	100/-
Kuala Lumpur	80/-	95/-
Langsdon	40/-	45/-
Langas (Java)	42/6	50/-
Ledbury	47/6	52/6
Lumut	37/6	42/3
Malacca R. P.		
Ord.	80/-	90/-
7 1/2 Prof.	70/-	80/-
Nordanaal	24/-	28/6
Parmas	28/9	35/-
Pagoh	42/6	50/-
Rambia Ord.	25/-	30/-
Rambis Prof.	24/-	30/-
Rubber Plant		
Latex	21/-	23/6
Sapong	25/-	30/-
Sasfield	80/-	90/-
Seremban	17/6	20/-
Shelford	27/6	35/-
Silang	60/-	70/-
S'gei Way	75/-	80/-
Tebrau (Johore)	60/-	75/-
Untd. Sui Batang	50/-	60/-

Dollar Shares.

Alor Gajah	3.25	3.50
Ayer Kuning	1.25	1.50
Ayer Molak	2.15	2.25
Baligowas	4.25	4.50
Bkt. Jelatang	.55	.65
Bkt. Kati	.58	.70 x.d.
Glassey	1.70	1.80
Jarans	1.40	1.50
Jimah	1.15	1.25
Malaka Pinda	1.95	2.05
Mandai Takong	.70	.80
Pantai	1.80	1.75
Pangkor	.65	.75
Tambak	.80	.90
Ulu Pandan	.55	.75
Untd. Malacca	1.05	1.15

5s Shares.

Kampas	5.30	6.00
Malakoff	4.25	4.50
New Seremban	3.00	3.25
Sandercock	4.00	4.25
S'gei Bagan	3.55	2.40
Trafalgar	1.40	1.50

5s Shares.

Ayer Panas	8.80	10.25
Oh'kak Serdang	8.75	9.25 x.d.
Haytor	8.00	8.50
Kalamak	6.00	5.25
Lunas	5.50	5.80
Margai	3.90	4.00
Kyalas	5.35	6.00
Pajam	17.50	18.50
Rodalia	3.75	3.90
Telik Anson	3.75	3.25

10s Shares.

Bukit Timah	12.00	15.00
Indragiri	12.50	13.50
Pulus Balang	3.75	3.25
Tapah	19.00	20.00

A Queer Meteor.

An unusual phenomenon occurred on recently at Kuling, says the *N. J. Daily News*, when, at dusk, a very large meteor fell. The illumination was startlingly bright. It left a broad band of incandescent gas or ash where it was consumed. This incandescent gas, says our informant, lasted nearly five minutes, to the intense interest of many observers.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

British North Borneo Company.

The report for the year ended Dec. 31, states there was an improvement in 1915 under most headings of revenue, the chief exception being under Customs, which is still suffering from the effects of the war. The total revenue in North Borneo was £234,413, as compared with £209,012 in 1914. Total receipts for the year on revenue account amounted to £262,066, comprising £234,413 in Borneo and £27,653 in London. The expenditure for the year amounted to £131,580, comprising £120,863 on revenue account in Borneo, and £10,716 in London, receipts exceeding expenditure by £130,486. There has been a net expenditure on capital account in 1915 of £133,224 in respect of railways, telegraphs, works, buildings, &c., including a sum of £41,563, settlement and forestry, &c., chargeable to capital. The triennial re-valuation made during the year shows the value of the property has increased by at least £140,000 over the sum at which it stood in the books at Dec. 31, 1915. The court have decided that the increase should be placed to the credit of reserve, which under the terms of the deed of settlement may be applied inter alia to "any extraordinary expenses or for any other purposes of the company." The balance of revenue is £154,675, which is dealt with as follows:—Interest on debentures, £49,279; depreciation, £16,215; balance forward, £89,180. The court recommended the payment on Aug. 1 next of a dividend of 3 per cent. for 1915.

The Board of Trade Returns.

The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom, for June, issued by the Board of Trade, again show large increases in both exports and imports. The value of British exports during the month was £47,274,563, and the aggregate value of exports for the half year ending June 30 amounted to £241,107,831. The value of imports last month was £87,036,349, and the total imports for the six months amounted to £474,201,186. These figures are remarkable, inasmuch as the value of the imports constitutes an absolute record, while the exports of British produce and manufactures have only been exceeded twice before, viz., in January, 1914, and October, 1912. We reproduce below the figures which relate to our Far Eastern trade. There were further increases in the supplies of cotton and linen piece-goods consigned to all the Far Eastern outlets last month. The same applies to woollen and worsted tissues and to silk broadstuffs. The exports of various iron and steel goods to Japan also show a notable advance, particularly in the case of pig iron, thin black sheets, tinned plates and sheets, and wrought iron. There are still large quantities of paper being exported to the Straits Settlements—an amount in excess of the previous returns. In the first half of the current year, for instance, we shipped 16,504 cwt. of printing paper to the colony, as compared with 11,150 cwt. in the corresponding period of 1914. Coming to imports, we note a decline in the quantity of tea coming from China and Netherlands India. Imports of Japanese silk were valued at £20,147 last month, against £10,310 in June, 1915, but for the first six months of the year the purchases of both Japanese and Chinese silk show a decline. No silk was imported from Japan in May, 1914. A negligible quantity of sugar has come from Java this year, but in the first six months we have imported 6,269 cwt. from the Philippines. So far this year our total imports of rubber have reached 129,661 cwt. (or 66,945 cwt. less than in the first half of last year), of which the Straits Settlements and Malay States contributed over one-half. To the total imports for June may be added 3,865 cwt. of waste and reclaimed rubber, making the imports for the month 133,526 cwt., against 128,198 cwt. in June, 1915, and for the first half of the year 861,561 cwt. against 1,012,162 cwt. in the first six months of 1915. We re-exported 102,117 cwt. last month, and 597,710 in the first half of the year.

International Banking Corporation Deal.

Arrangements are understood to have been perfected for the disposal of the commercial and savings departments of the San Francisco branch of the International Banking Corporation to the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank. The combined commercial and savings deposits of the International's branch exceed \$6,000,000. The commercial deposits of the branch will be taken over by the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank, which has \$4,000,000 capital and deposits of over \$34,000,000; the savings deposits of the branch will be assumed by the Anglo-California Trust Company, which was organized and is operated by the same interests as the National Bank. The Trust Company has \$1,500,000 capital and deposits of over \$12,000,000. The International Banking Corporation will, it is stated, continue to operate the foreign exchange department of its San Francisco branch. Mr. E. W. Wilson, manager of the International's branch, will become a vice-president of the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank, and other officers and employees will be retained by the absorbing institutions.

Rubber.

London, July 11.—After being dull and lower the market has taken an improved turn. Messrs. Sanderson and Co. note that the holiday in New York on July 4 helped to accentuate the apathy of the market, though we have not received much support from that quarter for some time now. For delivery next year the demand remains good, and relatively high prices are obtainable, the parity working out at 2s. 4½d. to 2s. 6d. for smoked sheet for Jan.-Dec., 1917, delivery. The weekly figures are quite satisfactory, landings for week ending July 1 being 1,166 tons, and deliveries 1,122 tons; stock, July 1, 7,423 tons; ditto, 1915, 6,366 tons. The Board of Trade Returns show that the imports for June were considerably lower than last year, amounting to 114,800 cwt., as against 135,200 cwt., though the value was higher at £1,618,800, as against £1,450,300. For the first six months of the year the imports total 829,700 cwt., as compared with 906,600 cwt. in 1915; but, on the other hand, re-exports are also much smaller, totalling only 594,500 cwt., as against 796,800 cwt. The falling off in exports is due to smaller shipments to Russia and the United States. Of course, direct shipments reduce the quantities sent to London. Considerably more than one-half our total output of rubber is taken by neutrals, notes a financial paper. We virtually control the supply of this invaluable raw material, and yet we allow it to be sold during a time of immense financial strain at any price neutral customers like to offer. Something might be urged for the present system—or lack of it—if the heavy reduction in value were reflected in any degree in the prices we pay to neutrals for manufactured rubber goods; but that is not, and never has been, the case. The consumer alone benefits by cheap rubber. To him the factor of prime importance is forward prices. If he can lower quotations for future delivery by buying but a medium of his requirements in the spot market, and so keep the price down, we may be sure he will not fail to do it. So important is the forward price to him that he even offers a premium for future delivery, in order to tempt producers to sell. Summing up the results of the black listing scheme, *Wiemann's Brazilian Review* observes that not only has enemy trade on the Amazon been strangled, but quasi-neutral firms like Frawlow, serving enemy interests, have been practically put out of business and reduced to ship either by occasional Lloyd Brasileiro boats at enhanced rates, or not at all. Even so, they only succeeded in shipping 46 tons of rubber even to New York in neutral bottoms, as against 4,229 tons shipped to all destinations by neutral and allied firms.

Tobacco.

The Official prices on the Holland Market of the first five tobacco sales are highly satisfactory. In the first five consignations of Borneo leaf this year 2,174 bales were disposed of at an average of 158 c. Last year 3,046 bales averaged a price of 78 c. Sumatra leaf sold at an average of 210 c. against 143 c. for the corresponding period last year. The following are some of the principal results:—Deli Batavia Maatschappij, 9,638 bales at an average of c. 311 against 8,162 bales at c. 156; Deli Maatschappij, 15,087 bales at c. 278, against 16,302 bales at c. 175; United Lankat Plantations, 3,523 at c. 258, against 4,396 at c. 186; Sonemab Maatschappij, 7,496 at c. 226, against 3,756 at c. 214; Rotterdam Deli Maatschappij, 3,621 at c. 219, against 5,537 at c. 114; the New Darvel Bay (Borneo) Company, 738 at c. 184 against 1,031 at c. 109; and the new London Borneo Company, 1,910 at c. 128 against 1,556 at c. 51 last year.

Tea.

Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Weekly Tea Circular (July 11) states:—Java.—Offerings during the week, 4,307 pkgs. against 6,735 pkgs. last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 157,470 pkgs. against 118,830 pkgs. last year. A good demand prevailed at the sales on 6th inst., and the previous week's rates were generally about maintained. Among the highest averages were:—Gopalpara, 1a. 0½d.; Margawindoe, 1½d.; Merang, 10½d.; Pasir Bitong, Negira and Goeonoeng Satria, 10½d. The average for the whole sale on Garden account is 10d. compared with 11½d. last year. Dutch sales.—Auctions were held in Amsterdam on 29th ult., when 11,000 pkgs. were offered. An easier and lower tendency prevailed for common qualities, but good liquoring kinds together with dust and Fannings realised steady rates. China.—Arrivals: Hiran Maru with 4,077 pkgs., and Namur with 3,732 pkgs. Public auctions amounting to 694 pkgs. were held on 5th inst. and practically all the offerings found buyers. Privately the market is quiet, with little business doing.

F. M. S. Trade in 1915.

The annual report of the F.M.S. Commissioner of Trade and Customs states that for the year the aggregate volume of trade, including bullion and specie, was \$223,772,343, or \$190.18 per head of the estimated population (1,176,605). This is an increase of \$25,547,845 as compared with the figures for 1914, which was \$197,224,498. Exclusive of bullion and specie, the total amounted to \$221,854,053, or in sterling, at 2s. 4d. to the dollar, \$25,882,972, being \$188.55 per head of the estimated population. This is an increase on the figures for 1914 of \$26,751,119; the percentage of increase being 12.62 per cent. The value of exports, as before, exceeded that of imports. The excess, which in 1911 was 52, and in 1912 rose to 81 millions of dollars, dropped in 1913 to 64, in 1914 to 50, and in 1915 rose to 101 millions. The aggregate value of the imports of merchandise was \$60,015,935, or \$51 per head of the estimated population, a decrease of \$12,124,070, or 20.20 per cent. on the figures of 1914. There was again a large decrease of no less than \$1,723,000 in the value of rice imported in the 12 months. This means that the production of locally grown rice is gradually increasing, as a study of the figures shows that in 1915 a lesser amount by 254,043 piculs was imported than the quantity imported in 1914, while the exports increased by 21,684 piculs during the same period. However, there is much room for local industry, as rice to the extent of 3,126,744 piculs had to be imported to meet the local demands during the year. The total value of the imported manufactured articles shows a further decline from \$24,166,166 in 1914 to \$18,006,165 in 1915, a decrease of 46 per cent. The aggregate value of the exports from the States, including specie and bullion, was \$162,459,254. The figure for 1914 was \$125,448,810. There was, therefore, an increase

of \$38,986,455 attributable to the rise in the price of tin and the continued fair prices for Para rubber. The greater consumption of food originated locally has largely diminished the imports of foodstuffs. In spite of the war the value of trade recovered from a decrease of 19.19 per cent in 1914 to an increase of 11.66 per cent in 1915. There was a healthy increase in the value of imports, but the shortage in tonnage, the inability of manufacturers to fulfil orders together with the curtailment in imports by the F. M. S. Railways and higher prices, have, in a great measure, kept down the imports.

Belat Tin Mine.

The following is the Directors' report for the meeting held at Singapore on August 9, at noon. Your Directors submit herewith the Company's Accounts for the year ending 31st March 1916. The result of the year's working shows a profit of \$1,489.66, after making provision for depreciation on buildings, machinery, furniture and tailings dam, but before providing for directors' fees, the amount of which will be considered at the meeting. The year has been a very unsatisfactory one, owing to very heavy floods and abounding of coolies to Mersing and unsatisfactory management. The management has been changed and Mr. Coleman is now in charge. The ore won and purchased from tributaries during the year amounted to pikuls 1,641.56. The average price paid for ore from tributaries was \$40.73 against \$37.38 paid during previous year. And the sale price averaged \$56.73 against \$50.33 during the previous year. The cash position being not so good as a year ago, the shareholders are asked to consider the advisability of going into liquidation. At the close of last year the cash amounted to \$7,326.78. Out of which has been paid:—Dividend \$18,000. Directors 2,000. Absorbing \$20,000. Leaving 57,326.78. The present amount of cash in hand is \$50,111.36. There are three items in the Balance Sheet which should, if the shareholders decide to continue working, be written off wholly or in part; they are:—

Shafting (Valued by \$ Manager at \$10,000) 12,000
Open Cast, Worked Out 10,000
Advance to Tributaries, Doubtful ... 13,803.39
They have not yet been written off, in view of the probability of going into liquidation. If the shareholders decide to liquidate, the available cash can be distributed very shortly, whereas if, you decide to carry on the Company, that will not be possible until the amount to the credit of Profit and Loss permits a dividend being paid. Board.—The Board now consists of Mr. H. Roland Llewellyn, Mr. A. Reid, and Torkay Yow Ngan Pan. Until June 30th, 1915, the Board consisted of Messrs. G. A. Derrick, D. W. Reid and Torkay Yow Ngan Pan. Mr. Derrick retired at June 30th, 1915, and his place was taken by Mr. H. Roland Llewellyn. D. W. Reid retired 1st March, 1916, on leaving for home, and Mr. A. D. Allan took his place. Mr. A. D. Allan retired on leaving for Australia on July 15th, 1916, and his place has been taken by Mr. A. Reid. The managers' report is as follows:—I beg to submit to you my report of the work done on your property during the year ending 31st March, 1916. I regret to report that the output for the year is much below my estimate. The reasons are first the dearth of coolies erected by the rush to the Mersing tin fields and the abnormal fall of rain during the last three months of 1915. The labour force fell from 680 coolies we had in April 1915, to 220 in June, 1916. All mining operations were stopped during 43 days during which new dams had to be built and more pumping machinery had to be put in action, to drain the mines. The tin won during the year was as follows:—
Bedong, Portion 25 825.84
Bedong, Portion 10 485.80
Gambang, Portion 11 412.58
Soulai 23.31
Dulang Washing 5.02
Total 1,775.55
Hongkong 10

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

SELLERS: SA.—SALES: B.—
BUYERS: N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	b. x. d. \$740
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$395
North China	n. t. 135
Unions	sa. \$320
Yangtzes	n. \$260 ex 73
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$154
H. K. Fires	b. \$385
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	sa. \$183½
Steamboats	s. \$223½
Indos (Def.)	sa. x. d. \$127½ & 128
Shai Docks	b. x. d. \$46
Shells	b. 109½
Ferries	b. \$26
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	s. \$114
Malabons	s. \$40
MINING.	
Kailans	n. 31½
Langkats	sa. t. 28½
Raub	s. \$2.50
Tronohs	n. 30½
Urals	n. 34½
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H. K. Wharves b. & sa.	\$83
Kowloon Docks b.	\$124½
Shai Docks	n. t. 68
H'kew Wharves n.	t. 84½
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$100
H. K. Hotels	n. x. d. \$115
Land Invest.	sa. \$100
H'ghreys Est.	n. \$6.75
K'loon Lands	n. \$38
Shai Lands	n. t. 93½
West Points	n. \$88
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	b. t. 143
Kung Yiks	b. & sa. t. 131
Shai Cottons	b. t. 93½
Yangtzepeos	b. t. 44
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bornes	s. \$81
China Light & P. b.	\$4.60
Providents	sa. \$8.70
Dairy Farms	n. \$41
Green Islands	b. \$9.55
H. K. Electrics	b. \$501½
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	s. \$54½
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$7.50
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$9.80
Trams, Peak, new b.	cents 80
Laundries	b. \$81
U. Waterboats	sa. \$16.85
Watsons	b. \$614
Wm. Powells	b. \$6.85
Morning Posts	b. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON TUESDAY

AUGUST 15, 1916.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	2/1 1½
Demand	2/1 9/16
30 d/s	2/1 ¾
60 d/s	2/1 ¾
4 m/s	2/1 13/16
T/T Shanghai	72
T/T Singapore	91 ¾
T/T Japan	100 ½
T/T India	158 ½
Demand, India	158 ¾
T/T San Francisco	50 ½
co & New York	122 ½
T/T Java	122 ½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	2.99 ½
Demand, Paris	3.00

BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	2/2 5/16
4 m/s. D/E	2/2 7/16
6 m/s. L/C	2/1 9/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/2 9/16
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	51 ¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	3.12 ½
6 m/s. France	3.17 ½
Demand, Germany	50
Demand, New York	50 ¾
T/T Bombay	158 ¾
Demand, Bombay	158 ¾
T/T Calcutta	158 ¾
Demand, Calcutta	158 ¾
Demand, Manila	100 ½
Demand, Singapore	91 ¾
On Haiphong	314½ prem.
On Saigon	314½ prem.
On Bangkok	72 ¾
Sovereign	2.30 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	53.10
Bar Silver, per oz.	31 ¾

DISCOUNT PER.

China	30 cts. places 14½
China	10 14½
Hongkong	10 14½
Hongkong	10 14½

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO LIMITED

WEEK DAYS.

5.00 AM to 10.00 AM	Every 15 Min.
10.00 AM to 12.00 PM	10 Min.
12.00 PM to 1.00 PM	10 Min.
1.00 PM to 1.45 PM	10 Min.
1.45 PM to 2.00 PM	10 Min.
2.00 PM to 2.15 PM	10 Min.
2.15 PM to 2.30 PM	10 Min.
2.30 PM to 2.45 PM	10 Min.
2.45 PM to 3.00 PM	10 Min.
3.00 PM to 3.15 PM	10 Min.
3.15 PM to 3.30 PM	10 Min.
3.30 PM to 3.45 PM	10 Min.
3.45 PM to 4.00 PM	10 Min.
4.00 PM to 4.15 PM	10 Min.
4.15 PM to 4.30 PM	10 Min.
4.30 PM to 4.45 PM	10 Min.
4.45 PM to 5.00 PM	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

12.00 PM to 1.00 PM

1.00 PM to 1.45 PM

1.45 PM to 2.00 PM

2.00 PM to 2.15 PM

2.15 PM to 2.30 PM

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